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COOHEE .. .. COOHEE

Photo—By B. F. Ferreira.

An Indian Revolutionary In Tashkent

(See Page 3)

Short Story

By K. N. Kamath

THE DAWN WAS THEIRS

Suresh's eyes were turned often towards the farm; he saw it in the early sunlight, at full noon, in the evening and always it spoke to him of peace. Shanta too lived there. She was his and yet not his, and this sense of waiting had for them both the mystery and the strangeness of the Nature. Her presence there spoke to him of growth and hope, sunshine and soft-rains, the summer waiting for to-morrow.

Security' a most sweet feeling of security—that was what Suresh discovered as the days grew longer. It was as though this girl so human and so wholesome, gave him that which he had lacked, self-completeness, self-expression, spiritual repose. He had a feeling that nothing could happen to him that the understanding of the love made him invulnerable To him she was so varied; so convincing, so complete that she became a figure of healing, a proof of the essential goodness of things.

Suresh and Shanta were working in the government offices, since last four years during the war, and the modernity and the sense of civilization had touched them so perfectly that they had become fast lovers. They had not told their parents of the consequences, and even the difference of caste did not seem to matter anything so far as they were concerned. They had been on leave. Suresh accompanied Shanta to her home.

Yet there was one danger which Suresh did not foresee, nor could he have been wise as to the event until the disastrous thing had happened.

Love can make a man vulnerable even when he thinks himself most secure. Death may walk in at the door, and dreams fly out of the window. Or the urgent egotisms of a material world may break in upon a man's happiness and make it no better than a deserted garden into which the little savage hands and voices of common children storm. Suresh felt secure in Shanta. He did not foresee the chance that some quite paltry circumstance might lay in wait for him and use this very love of his as a provocation. For there was an element of danger in the very fineness of his love for her. She was so much the one woman in the world to hm that he was tempted to hedge her round with a tender yet human idealism. She was sacred. His egotism, if egotism it was, had a deep and devotional passion. His appreciation of sex ended in the idea of marriage. The conventionalist may regard marriage as a refuge; the idealist regards it as something mysterious and right and beautiful and Suresh was an idealist.

Suresh was standing in front of the dressing table mirror dressing himself for an out, when he heard the footsteps of Shanta, prepared to accompany him. They went up together to the knoll near by. Suresh was plodding about in his quiet, dreamy way, yet his dreaminess was thoroughly practical. It was the mood of the man who knew Nature from root to crown. The land was part of his consciousness; he felt it, divined it. He went at once to the dith of things.

They walked on under the shades of trees and for a while Suresh had a silent fit upon him; he was feeling things, not thinking about them; Life is otherwise; it strikes a sudden blow on the hot iron, it comes with a rush of spring sunlight from behind a cloud. He began to talk. At first he seemed to be groping his way, but in a little while he saw life clearly and his voice grew stranger and more assured.

"It seems to me, that we have got to break away on our own. We have to sail on our ship and on our own sea. I feel that I want to set out right away—in among a lot of trees; in fact, I think we want it.

"I feel that we would like to own a bit of land, a bit of rather wild wood and heather. There might be a cottage, or we would put up a shack of our own. We would teach ourselves to grow things and to make things. In time we would learn to farm in a small way. Do you see the sort of life I mean?"

Never had work so good and so full of meaning. The zest of life had come back to him the human wholesome-ness of doing things and doing them with his own hands, not for himself, but for her. He had a comrade, a partner. The insurgent restless "I" had become "We". He saw life growing and growing, and understood that this growth could be natural and yet most shrewdly managed. It was a partnership and in a partnership there were two voices, two hearts, two minds, and one purpose. He realised that he did not want her to be just like himself, but something delightfully different and yet his. Much suffering had driven the exacting, arrogant youth out of him. If she was to be his, he was to be hers. Their hands were never to fall apart, even when they differed. For differ they would.

Most of their talk was of the life they would lead and the home they would live in.... But the course of true love never runs smooth.

It was she who insisted on that, and he found something infinitely wholesome in her commonsense

"Even when I contradict you, Suresh, remember I'll be loving you while I do it".

"I shall not forget it", he smiled but the trouble will be that I shall feel that you are right".

"Oh, no, you won't," she answered, "I should hate you if you were like that. I want a man. You want a woman. Contrasts make life interesting."

They were very honest with each other. Their love was an out-of-door love which did not sit about, giggling prurience of the vulgar. In many ways they were very modern; they discussed things with the idea of being fair to each other and of avoiding illusions and misunderstandings. They found that they differed about children. Suresh did not like children; he was quite frank about it, and being a sensitive man he had very good reasons for his disliking them.

"But you would like your own,—mine?" she suggested. He agreed that that was probable.

"Of course", she told him, "one's own children are the only children that one does like. That's the real truth, but society is not honest enough to allow this. Children are a lot of trouble; they are not beautiful unless they are well washed and well-loved, and well smacked when necessary."

They laughed. But most of their talk was of the life they would lead and the home they would live in. It was to be the cottage, even if the coming years saw it as a transfigured cottage; they were agreed upon that. They were full of plans for the future.

If Suresh was the lover and the man, Shanta, was the loved one. Her eyes scanned the horizon, but she could see no storm cloud. Her man was happy. She heard it in his voice, and saw in his eyes, and in the work of his hands. Life was good; it was going to be on being good. Their eyes were set towards the marriage like the eyes of two comrades wandering into a new and dangerous country. They knew that there were pit-falls in marriage, perils, the peri of taking things for granted; the peril of sameness, the peril of restlessness, and of the desire for adventure. They had read and they had been told that that first ecstasyl which is most anguish does not and cannot last, but that it is the fire in which the greater and more enduring love is tempered.

Suresh knew it but Shanta was not afraid.

"The days will come, Suresh, when you will love me differently"

"But that will mean more" he insisted when her sincerity stood out for the truth.

It was because they understood each other so well and looked at life with such clear and human eyes that they began to feel so sure of the future. For them the sea of marriage was not uncharted. They had a courage and a good ship to sail in.

They decided, they would tell their decision, to Shanta's parents and settle their marriage.

During the night meals, Shanta told her father of her decision to marry Suresh.

"What is his caste?" father asked her.

"But it does not matter father which caste he belongs. He is a nice man. We have been working and living together since last three years. I love him. I have promised him. I would marry him."

"But Shanta, in our whole tradition, no inter-caste marriage has taken place. If we do it now, the Samaj may take objection, and our neighbours and relatives might dislike it. Such things should not occur from us. And I feel it can't happen here. You can marry any one of our own caste. But I cannot allow you to marry an inter-caste one."

"But father, I have promised him. I have decided and I would marry"

The father got perplexed. He would not allow what was not possible. He would not like to bring a bad name to his family. He would not consent it. On the other hand, Shanta was determined. She would marry him. The atmosphere was a little rough. Hot words were even exchanged. Suresh was overhearing the talks. He became restless. It would not permit him to sit down; presently strolled out into the town; he sat down on a wayside bench. With arms about his knees Suresh seemed interested for the moment in watching the stampede upon the road. Cars of very type and colour went by, like shuttles attached to a string, and shot mechanically from one point to another, The whole road seemed to flow from nowhere to nowhere. Suresh stood up, and leant against the trunk of a tree, and his eyes went to the tree tops. His face was very much softer; it had lost its expression of strain and fierce bafflement.

Shanta was searching for Suresh at home. She ran back to the garden. She felt life standing still in her during that moment of suspense. She saw Suresh standing near the tree. She ran towards him, arms spread, her face, the face of the Eternal Mother, divine but human.

"Suresh, dear Suresh, beloved,", she met him, body to body, her arms still out-spread, restraining arms, yet ready to enfold him. She touched him. "Suresh, dear man—".

He shook. He looked at her. His eyes came back out of the night. He saw her with a gleaming light in her eyes. He seemed to clutch at her as though clinging to love and life to her who could save him. His head went down, on her bosom and she held it there with both her arms encircling it. He shook. He broke into a man's tears deep and passionate and terrible.

"Oh my God, it's all over. I can't—I can't—"

She held him and let him weep.

"There, there, I am here, Suresh. I am always here Nothing can separate us now."

He held to her, and her strength supported him.

"Shanta, you can't marry me"

"There, there," she said "nothing can keep me from marrying you. Beloved, don't you understand?"

He raised half blind eyes to hers "I—don't—I" She drew his head down again into the circle of her arms

"I am yours; I must be yours, every bit of me. You will always think of me as yours, utterly and only yours. Suresh, I am your sanctuary. I am between you and that. We should leave this place to-morrow. We would find a farm, with our own cottage in it. We would live on our own. To-morrow would be our DAWN.

The next was their dawn.

A TWO-MINUTE STORY

The Sleeve Trick

By Hamid H. Uttamwala

"Now, ladies and gentlemen," said the conjurer "having shown you that the cloth is absolutely empty, I will proceed to take from it a bowl of fish, Presto!" All round the hall, people were saying "Oh, how wonderful! How does he do it?"

But the 'Quick Man' on the front seat, who was nobody's fool, spluttered in a rough tone to the people near him "He-had-it-up-his-sleeve.' The people nodded brightly and said "Oh, of course." And a whisper ran round the hall "He-had-it-up-his-sleeve.'

"My next trick," said the conjurer, "is the famous Hindu rings. you will notice that the rings are apparently separate; at a blow they all join (clang, clang, clang). Presto!"

There was a buzz of stupefaction till the Quick Man was heard to whisper. "He must have had another lot-up his sleeve."

Again everybody nodded and whispered "The rings were-up his sleeve.

* * *

The brow of the conjurer clouded with a gathering frown.

"I will now", he continued, "Show you a most amusing trick by which I am able to take any number of eggs from a hat. Will some gentlemen kindly lend me his hat? Ah, thank you. Presto!"

He extracted 17 eggs, and for 35 seconds the audience began to fancy that he was wonderful. Then the Quick Man whisperred along the front bench. "He has a hen-up his sleeve."

The egg trick was ruined.

It transpired from the whispers of the Quick Man that the conjurer must have concealed up his sleeve, in addition to the fish, rings, and hens, a loaf of bread, a doll's cradle and a rocking chair.

* * *

The reputation of the poor conjurer was rapidly sinking below zero At the close of the evening he rallied for a final effort.

"Ladies and gentlemen," he said "I will present to you, in conclusion the famous Japanese trick recently invented by the Natives of Tipperary.

(Continued on page 8)

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An Indian Revolutionary In Tashkent

A few years ago we published a series of articles by Mr. Shaukat Usmani giving his experiences as a Muhajireen, who left India with many others during the stormy days of Khilafat movement.

The present series deals with the author's life at Tashkent and elsewhere in Russia and will, we trust, prove as popular as its predecessor.

By Shaukat Usmani

(Author Of "Peshawar To Moscow")

In my "Peshawar To Moscow" as also in the subsequent account appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle" of 1938 January to July under the caption "A Journey Through Iran", I have shown clearly how as a result of dissatisfaction at the procedure adopted for the redress of Khilafat wrongs and for the achieving of Indian freedom some Muslim elements got violent and disagreeing with Mahatma Gandhi's creed took to the Hijrat which meant for a Muslim that if he could not satisfy his conscience under a non-Muslim rule, he should quit that country and prepare for Jehad (a Holy War) and come back victorious.

The April Conference of the All-India Ahrars at Delhi in 1920, adopted the Gandhian Triple Programme of Non-Violence Non-Cooperation and Boycott of Foreign Goods. Some Muslims took to the Khadi, Boycott and Non-co-operation in general but violently disagreed with non-Violence. The Hijrat was the result. Amir Amanullah invited all to his country to settle down there.

The Fatwa (Religious order) of the Jamait-ul-Ulema for Hijrat (emigration) came in the first week of May and the orthodox Muslims, as also many Hindus taking Muslim names, took to their journey to Peshawar. The movement adopted gigantic form and as a result more than 36,000 left for Afghanistan. The writer of this narrative was in the third batch or the Qafla as the Muhajireen were split into the batches or Qaflas of 30 to 50 men each.

ANGLO-AFGHAN TREATY

The King of Afghanistan could not control all the turbulent elements, he could not give them a military form as he had already negotiated and signed a treaty with Britain at Mussourie through his Foreign Minister and father-in-law Mahmud Tarzi The treaty recognised the Afghan independence One of the articles of the treaty is said to have been to send all the emigrants back to India, but before this happened we have left for the northern climes. Among the Muhajireen there were students who were deep drunk with Russian Revolution's heroic stories and whom no temptations of sumptuous pay from the Afghan Government could detain. They agitated for going farther north. Still farther there were others boiling for fighting for Turkey.

They all revolted against the Afghan Government's restrictions about going to Russia and consequently the Government "expelled' the first group of 80. These 80 or 82 persons went to the Soviet Union and they were hailed by the Soviet Union. But the split amongst the Muhajireen made them taste the bitter fruits of Turkoman slavery as a result of incurring the displeasure of their hosts who warned them against proceeding any further from Tirmiz as Bokhara was seething with revolution and the Turkomans were in revolt or were actually the army of the Amir of Bokhara and they tortured to death the Communists or their sympathisers.

Our unreasonable 40 who were in haste to go to Turkey and fight there could not wait and take counsel of the Russian comrades. We were bound by fate with them and were accorded the horrible slavery and terrible treatment by the Turkoman of the Amir of Bokhara. The Turkoman adventure is described in "Peshawar To Moscow." Here I shall describe our life in Tashkent etc., only which could not be described in "Peshawar, to Moscow" for political Reasons. and for the Soviet foreign policy

In a word I can say that the treatment of the Afghan Government towards the Muhajireen was quite tolerable. We were well fed and well housed. What we wanted was not rest but action and that the Afghan administration could not provide us.

Having crossed the Hindu Kush Mountains on foot, having suffered the pangs of slavery at the hands of the Turkoman tribes of the Amir of Bokhara and having fought them at Kirki Front, after liberation we the Indian political emigrants otherwise known as Muhajirs, reached Tashkent after enjoying the ovations, welcomes and feasts of the Soviet citizens of Tirmiz, Kirki, Charjui (Leninsk, now), Bokhara and Samarkand.

THE TURKOMAN SLAVERY

Here in Tashkent we peacefully settled down in what was then known as the India House. Here we busied ourselves with recuperation from the terrible after-effects of the foot journeys over the mountains and dales and the Turkoman slavery.

It is a fact no body in India seems to be realising the uniqueness of the only Indian groups still working scattered in political India who have enjoyed full-fledged pre-medieval age slavery. Why! The conditions of our slavery fully tallied with the horrible heart-rending conditions of slavery of the times of that Era described by the historians as slavery period of history. We were chained in this very fantastic and elaborate way:

On our feet we had beautiful horse or camel fetters, on hands handcuffs of rusted metal, in neck we had neck-rings better fitted for a recalcitrant dog and in between these there passed a connecting link a chain linking the fetters, handcuffs and the neck-ring.

This was the state when we were made full fledged slaves. But in the period preceding the imprisonment in a stable and consequent verdict of death which was miraculously averted, our prison life was a bit different and a more 'luxurious' one What an irony!

We were put in a stable and chained 'en masse' making a great link. Cowdung and horse-dung were our comfortable cushions. Of course we cleaned the stuff but there was too much opposition and interference from the fanatic tribesmen.

These are very pleasing and interesting memories now that we are quite away in time and distance from them. We enjoy them when any of the two of us or more of this group come together. Of course it is often in prisons like Deoli Camp what we meet or in Jails like the Meerut ones

No body has yet written the complete journey of the Hijrat Movement in India of 1920. Of course there are people like Akbar Khan Qurrishee of Haripur who had taken the complete notes of the journeys but these notes were snatched away from him by the Frontier Police when he was arrested in 1922 and tried in what is known as the Tashkent Conspiracy Cases. Another friend Mian Akbar Shah Khattak of Nowshehra was writing the account in Pashto and it will be published soon. I shall attempt myself here to give out some impressions about our life at Tashkent.

TASHKENT CITY

Tashkent is a beautiful city and the term beautiful does not express much. Compare it with Bombay. Bombay is a rich city with palatial buildings and plenty of dirt in the streets. But Tashkent of those days had no palatial buildings. It had plenty of single storie houses yet was very clean with boulevards, parks and schools all over in the city.

In Summer Tashkent is one of the hottest places on earth. The second such capital is Teheran. In winter Tashkent is one of the coldest towns of Turkestan and the snow there generally starts earlier than in Bokhara or Samarkand. The extreme winter is lovely in Tashkent but the beginning is horrible with mud all around; with splashes it covers or rather besmears the dress of all foot-walkers. Tashkent then was the Capital of Turkestan and now it is that of Uzbekestan, if I remember well.

Tashkent is divided into two parts as every other city of the Soviet Union in Turkestan is. Eski Shehr (in Turkish meaning old city) is the abode of Uzbeks, Sards Tartars and the other Muslim population with a little sprinkling of the Jewish one. Novigorod (meaning in Russian New city) is inhabited mostly by the Russians and is occupied by officers. There are other nationalities also inhabiting it.

Tashkent is rich in fruits, of which dry and fresh are to be found in equal proportion in the bazzars. The best grapes comparable only to the Reesh-i-Baba of Shiraz are to be found only in this part of Turkestan Reesh-i-Baba is a long thick grape variety very abundant in Shiraz Apples, apricots, peaches and plenty of milkless tea are the life of Tashkent. As you should know milk is not used in tea neither in Turkestan, nor in any part of the USSR, or Iran. It is luxury for India. The people of these countries use lemon or do not use any other thing than sugar. Tea without milk has come to stay and known throughout the Comrade world as Russian Tea.

NEW LIFE BEGINS

We were living in new Tashkent, or just near the junction of the old and new city. Amongst us were M. Abdul Rab, Amin Faroqi, who went and spoke on German Radio during this war, and Siddiquee now an aviator in the Soviet Air Force. Then there was another Farooqi who was well known for his body and physique. We thirty-six, as the group of 80 now dwindled into 36 as a result of 36 others going away towards Turkey and some having lost way and others having been shot in imprisonment by the forces of the Amir of Bokhara, settled down and expressed our desire to study further.

Some of us joined the Provisional Revolutionary Committee headed by M. N. Roy etc. Later on the Communist Party was joined by many of us. It was formed there during that particular period. I was the last to join it in April next year.

The best that could be done was the foundation of a Military school at Tashkent better known as the Hindusky Kurs (Indian Corps). Marshal Bluecher, then known as

(Continued on Page 9)

Unity In China

Mao Tse-Tung, Chairman of the Communist party of China wearing sun helmet, and United States Ambassador to China, Patrick J. Hurley, at the Chungking airfield after their flight from Yenan. Hurley had gone to the Communist Capital to bring Mao Tse-Tung to Chungking for conferences with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, which have borne fruit.

TOPICS FROM LONDON

HOW JOURNALISM HELPED STALIN'S RISE TO FAME

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT

LONDON,

Of the 32 Ministers of Cabinet rank in the new Labour Government, twenty went to an elementary school and nine to a public school. Three of them do not state what kind of an education they received. Seventeen began as wage-earners and no less than eight were miners. There are also six peers within the ranks of the Cabinet, but only Lord Listowel is a hereditary peer.

The thirtyfive junior Ministers include seventeen wage-earners, including six miners, four railway workers, two pattern-makers, a postal worker and a chain worker. There are also six lawyers, two university professors, four journalists one doctor and one artist.

New Parliament

The parliament elected at the end of the First World War was described by Mr. J. M. Keynes, now Lord Keynes, as a parliament of "hard-faced men who looked as if they had done well out of the war."

In the new parliament 1945 there are only 57 company directors, compared with 255 in the 1922 parliament and 129 in 1929 parliament.

These company directors have the following number of directorates.

Engineering	33
Food and drink...	...25
Railway and Transport... ...	...14
Rentier..	...40
Miscellaneous...	...144

So 57 members of parliament have 256 directorships. A characteristic of the firms represented by directors is the predominance of financial and investment interest and of secondary industries.

Among wage workers, the largest number are miners, 39, followed by railway workers 29 distributive workers, 21; printers, 7; woodworkers and cabinet-makers, 8: engineers, 8: Textile workers, 5; and boot and shoe workers, 4. There are 26 journalist and 23 school teachers.

The Regular Army is represented by General Mason-Macfarlane, Lieut-Col. Wigg and Col. Hamilton. All labour, together with nine doctors. There are also 21 labour women in parliament and one Conservative. Labour has eighteen company directors and men owning their own businesses There are three Ministers of religion—one is an Ulster Unionist and the other two Labour.

For the first time in the history of the Parliamentary Labour Party the trade union members of parliament are in the minority.

Aneurin Bevan ..... From Opposition Bench To Ministerial Office

Mr. Aneurin Bevan stormy petrel of the last parliament, is now Minister of Health—and what a Minister! He is upsetting all traditions as four nurses learned when they entered his department and demanded an interview with Mr. Bevan. Much to their surprise they were told to come back in two days' time and place before the Minister their complaints.

As they stood amazed. Mr. Bevan came walking out and said in passing, 'Don't forget we have a date on Monday at noon." Again the girls looked up as if they were living in another world.

Mr. Bevan is no novice when it comes to dealing with medical matters. In his constituency, Ebbw Vale, he organised a medical benefit society for miners. He needed a loan from the local bank, but the local manager refused it. Mr. Bevan simply replied: "You will be seeing me again." He then went round to all the unions and asked them to withdraw their accounts from the bank. The next morning the manager gave Mr. Bevan his loan.

The four nurses kept their appointment with Mr. Bevan, when they arrived they found the Minister waiting for them, along with the mother of another nurse. The mother had written to Mr. Bevan:

"I have watched my daughters' lives closely during the last three years. My eldest daughter was the only one remaining out of 16 students who started with her; and it is the same with the younger girl. Few can stay the course; no one can blame them. A young girl takes up nursing because she feels what a tremendously worthwhile job it is. This is the type of girl needed in the profession. Yet she is treated as a soulless automaton.

Aneurin Bevan

New Parliament—Aneurin Bevan; from opposition bench to ministerial office—John Bromley and Railwaymen strikes—Exit the 'Common Wealth'—Acland in a quandary—That man Molotov: Stalin's successor?

"What do student nurses get in return for their devotion? Answer: Hard work almost beyond their strength; study, lectures and brainwork during their off-duty time; petty tyranny over unimportant trifles more often than not, badly cooked food; and heavy responsibility in the wards.

"My daughters will need several months' rest and recuperation after taking their final examinations. When they feel young again they will follow this profession in other spheres, not in hospitals."

Just another letter sir, said Mr. Bevan's civil servant secretary, but to Mr. Bevan it was the letter he had been waiting for, which explained why the mother was present at the interview. For nearly one hour Mr. Bevan heard from the nurses and the mother and finally decided:

1. To press for accelerated discharge of nurses from the Forces.
2. Nursing recruiting campaign to be addressed by nurses from the Forces.
3. To encourage R.A.M.C. nursing orderlies enter hospital service.
4. Investigation of nurses's salaries and conditions.

Whether Mr. Bevan succeeds in carrying out the foregoing is not known but that the four nurses and the mother have faith in him is known. "For the first time," the mother said, "I met a Minister who was human.

The four nurses made Mr. Bevan blush when they asked for his photograph.

Stormy Memories

The passing of Mr. John Bromley, general secretary of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, who died at his home in Cornwall, recalls one of the stormiest conferences in the history of the British Trade Union Congress.

During the 1926 coal strike, which continued after the General Strike of that year, Mr. Bromley urged the miners to compromise and return to work. through the Executive of the T. U. C., refused to make such a suggestion. When Mr. Bromley, as a member of the Executive of the T. U. C., rose to speak at the Bournemouth conference of the T. U. C., the miners' delegates howled him down and the conference abruptly ended to the sounds of the "Red Flag."

Mr. Bromley at all times a sensitive man, quietly left the platform and tendered his resignation from the Executive, but the T. U. C., refused to accept it. He was a cheery type of person, but he could never be civil to Mr. J. H. Thomas. He alleged that Thomas had obtained concessions for his union—the National Union of Railwaymen—at the expense of the A. S. L. E. F.

It was felt with the passing of Thomas from Trade Union movement that the two railway unions would amalgamate, but it appeared that the distance from the footplate of an engine to the railway lines was greater than many trade unionists thought. Railway engine drivers still regard platelayers as outside the pale, but Mr. Bromley always fought for the amalgamation of the two unions.

The passing of Mr. Bromley marks the ending of an era in trade unionism. The trade unions today are seeking their salvation through the modernisation of industry and less through idealogical conflict.

Mr. Bromley began life as post-boy on the Great Western Railway, where he worked sixty hours a week for four shillings a week.

Exit The Common Wealth

Sir Richard Acland, leader of the Common Wealth Party, has had to dismiss his secretary who had worked for him for more than twenty years. He could not afford to retain her services.

One year ago he was one of the richest landowners in Western England, with an annual income of at least £ 15,000. In a moment of Christian idealism he decided to give his land to the nation and turned it over to the National Trust.

When the last parliament closed he had a seat in the House of Commons, along with two other colleagues. Today he is without a seat and only one of his colleagues was returned at the General Election. He could have had six seats if he had followed the advice of Mr. R. G. W. Mac. Kay, Australian-born company director and lawyer, who urged Acland to concentrate on winning six seats. Acland, instead, decided to have his party contest twenty-six. They lost in 25 and forfeited their election deposits in the majority of them. It was not exactly Acland's fault that he went all out. He had discussed an agreement with the Labour Party, who, believing they would only secure an equal number of seats with the Conservatives, refused to enter into an agreement whereby they would not oppose each other. They were afraid that Acland with his six seats would hold the balance of power. Although Acland was the only M. P. who said from the beginning that Labour would secure nearly 400 seats. 4

So today Acland is faced with a party that is about to fold up and its members joining the Labour Party as individuals. Acland started out with a high purpose. He believed that the war would find people responsive to a programme based upon Christian Socialist ideals. He had not lived with the people and so did not appreciate the high importance with which they regard such mundane things as houses, food, clothing, etc.

Acland is faced with the problem of how to make a living. He still believes, however, that there is a place for him in the political life of the British people. His job is to find it and the task is no light one.

But whatever his future may be, he tried to carry out the ideals in which he demonstrated his faith by giving all that he had to pursue the dream of his idealistic day.

That Man Molotov

The heavy guard accompanying Molotov, each time he attends the session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, is not at the wish of Molotov, but of his life-long friend Joseph Stalin. Their friendships dates back to the summer of 1912 when Molotov put Stalin in charge of the editorial board of "Pravda" and later introduced him to Lenin.

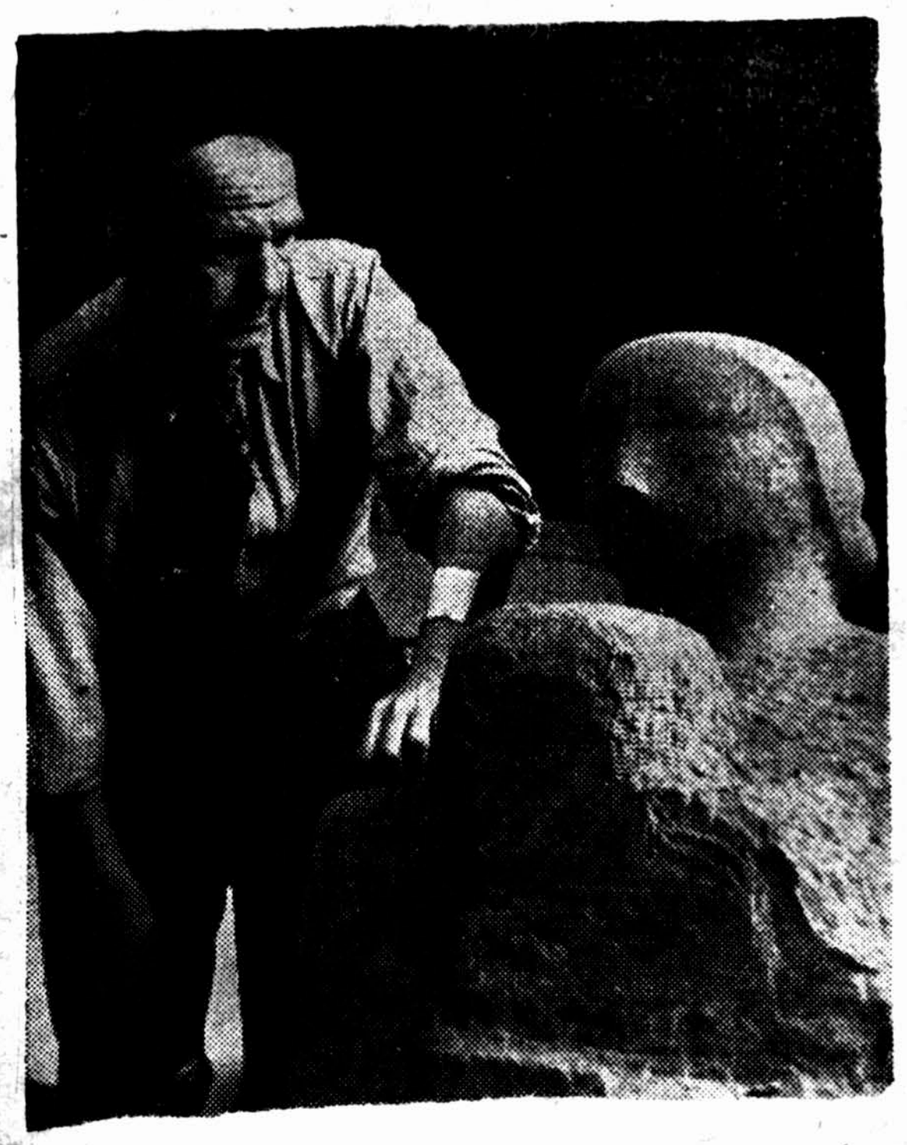
There have been many speculations as to who will succeed Stalin, but they are all wide of the mark, because none of them take into consideration the quiet personality of Molotov, who has remained behind the scenes, until the war brought him to the fore. While the selection of a successor for Stalin is the prerogative of the Supreme Council of Soviets, Molotov is ahead of the field of likely successors to Stalin.

Premier Attlee

In the spring of 1912, on the eve of the elections to the Russian Duma, Lenin expressed a wish for a more vigorous policy being expressed in the editorial colums of "Pravda". Molotov without saying a word to Lenin, sent word through the Bolshevik "grapeline" to Stalin, who was in exile in Siberia, to come to St. Petersburg as soon as possible. Stalin arrived on time. As soon as he arrived, Molotov said to Lenin, referring to "Pravda": "Certain changes in a direction you would desire have taken place in the editorial board." Stalin was in charge. It is doubtful if the world would recognise Stalin as a managing editor; he was also a forceful editorial writer.

The first article that Stalin wrote was one defining the duties of the successful candidates in the elections. He did not ask the successful politicians what they were going to do, but told them what was expected of them. The original manuscript is now in the Soviet archives and in the handwriting of Lenin there is pencilled: "to be returned to me without fail!! Not to be soiled. Extremely important Stalin was now in the highest councils of the Bolshevik Party. He had served his apprenticeship as a "tough guy" in far-off Georgia and Siberia. He now was a daily confident of Lenin. He never looked back. Today he occupies the highest position in the U.S.S.R. And he never forgets that it was

(Continued on Page 8.)



Henry Moore

By Iris Conlay

shelterers from the air raids, Moore's style reacted to the emotions aroused by those nights. Catacomb life resumed in the 20th century—this was the horror that had come upon London, and terrible things were happening to the ordinary man in the street. Moore's stone men were released from their arid stoniness through this experience. The strength that was in his original conceptions of the man or nature became softened without being sentimentalised in the least. Wonder had been taken from men. They had become victims, and were no longer the explorers that Moore saw before, and there is infinite compassion, suffering and humility in his shelterers-men and women, asleep and quiescent in the midst of calamity.

At first Moore drew mainly sketches for future sculpture. These drawings had an immense technical interests Every line was significant, each sketch complete, but the pages stood waiting for the fulfilment in stone.

Later, as the War Artists' idea gave him wider scope, Moore's drawing developed too, and his pencil and charcoal work, tinted with colour, became complete in itself.—In the National Gallery he hang, his series of which "The Four Grey Sleepers" is perhaps the most poignant, the most terrible and moving indictment of war.

Henry Moore has a great future. He is now only 47, but already Herbert Read, one of Britain's influential art critics, has called him England's greatest sculptor for four centuries.

Two American soldiers who had just arrived in this country found our telephone boxes somewhat confusing. One of them was trying to make a call.

After manœuvring with buttons A-B and dialling the operator, he had just pressed one of the buttons when a V bomb exploded nearby. Stumbling out on his knees, and covered with dust, he found his pal flat on the pavement, somewhat hurt He said; "Honest, Joe, all I did was press button A.'

England's Greatest Sculptor For Four Centuries

It is always wild conjecture to trace the influences of the environment of the child upon the later developments of the man, but there does seem to be a connection between the rock-like and earth-bound character of the early Henry Moore sculptures and the underground world of mining.

Geological shapes are the basis of much of Moore's work. It is as if he took the people off the beach and humanized it. It is as if he united the cave in the cliff with the hollow in the body. His men and women are often like landscapes.

Henry Moore was determined to be a sculptor even from the age of 10 or eleven. He was the son of a Yorkshire coal-miner and spent his childhood and youth in Yorkshire. But he never followed his father's trade. Born in 1898, he served for two years in the British army during the war in 1914—18 and when he was demobilised he went to the Leeds School of Art.

Academic sculpture training mainly consisted of copying classical models, which was hardly invigorating enough for a vital and developing imagination. But it was a valuable time for the student; Sir Michael Sadler's famous art collection was open to students, who were encouraged to visit it

Strong And Simple

Henry Moore spent all his free time studying the collection, and among the Gaugins and Van Goghs, he saw for the first time a new vision of life which could not have been suggested by the plaster casts of classical Greek sculpture. By the time Moore came to London, to the Royal College of Art, he knew what he wanted to do and what he needed to study. In the British Museum, in the glass cases containing ethnological exhibits, he found the raw material for the sculptures which he was training himself to carve

Through the books of Roger Fry he was introduced to Mexican, Negro and other forms of primitive art. In the National History Museum he studied the various forms which nature takes. A travelling scholarship took him to Italy, where he sat absorbed, not before the sophisticated intricacies of the Renaissance, but before the pure, solemn and solid figures of Masaccio

Monumental, strong and simple. Moore's rounded forms of human life in stone are apparently expressionless

The artist has not tried to chisel his stone into a leaping animal or a thinking, feeling human being—this is not his intention—rather has he gone right back in his vision to seeing human form in its elemental framework, its skeleton. The intensity, for there is an intensity about the forms which Moore creates, is one of vitality; conscious of their life, these figures stand amazed before the wonder and mystery of life itself.

A Deliberate Choice

Although the subjects which an artist chooses may not have more than a passing influence, Henry Moore's great theme, of the mother and the child, is a significant and deliberate choice. From the cold heights of extreme abstraction where Moore first pitched his tent, through the era of complete stoniness when his human beings were most rock-like, the idea of the mother and the child grew.

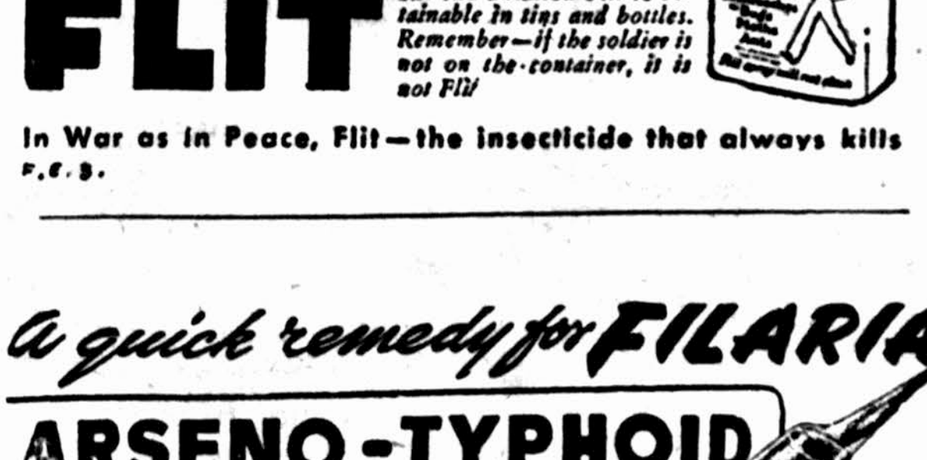
Mother and child meant elemental beginnings to him, and Moore is always fascinated with origins. He worked on the theme many times in stone, wood and on paper. Then one day, he was approached by the rector of an Anglican church, who asked him if he could make a Madonna and Child for his Northampton parish.

This was to prove the culmination of the maternity idea for Mr. Moore. For six months he thought about the subject and only after that time went to work upon it. The result now in St. Matthew's Church, Northampton, is one of Moore's greatest works. Not so abstract, nor so obscure, nor so stony as his earlier works, the Madonna, with the Child on her knee, is a solid woman with no idealised or romantic beauty about her, but a dignity and a wisdom in her solidity that makes her appear to us in the light she would appear to her Child—the one stable and sure thing yet experienced in his world. The Child's eyes are looking out upon mankind that will come to Him.

But Henry Moore will be remembered not only for his sculpture, but also for his drawings. Particularly, since in wartime sculpture is difficult to transport and materials are difficult to procure, most Londoners have seen little except Henry Moore's drawings

A Great Future

Setting himself to record the nightly parade of the underground


The FLIT soldier fights on all fronts!
TO maintain their health and fighting efficiency, battle-weary soldiers must have rest.
So the Flit soldier has undertaken the important job of protecting the Armed Forces of the United Nations against vile insects that rob them of precious sleep,—that contaminate food and spread disease.
You too, can depend on Flit to keep your home free of flies, mosquitoes, bedbugs and other dangerous insects.
Keep asking for Flit and insist on getting Flit. Accept nothing else
FLIT
For the duration Flit is obtainable in tins and bottles. Remember—if the soldier is not on the container, it is not Flit
FLIT
In War as in Peace, Flit—the insecticide that always kills
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TRIPS TO THE MOON IN 1954!

By CYRIL MORRIS

The only real technical difficulty to be overcome in super-stratosphere flying is the earth's gravitational pull; once the space-ship had passed the point at which the attraction of the moon becomes equal to that of the earth, there would no longer be any need to use fuel for propulsion; gravitation would provide for that All that would be required would be a system of brakes to ensure that one did not crash with disastrous effects.

A rocket would take no more than a hundred hours to reach the moon, and it would need to be propelled only for the first seven or eight minutes; after that the earth's tug would have been overcome. But the journey might not be comfortable! The passengers would be upside down for a considerable length of time, and at one period of the journey they would be completely weightless, and would drift through the air to the centre of the machine. And they would be travelling much faster than sound.

NOT SO FAR AWAY

What do we know about the moon? Its distance varies from 220,000 to 252,000 miles. That is no farther than many of us travel during a lifetime on earth, and there may well be elderly postmen who have walked an equivalent distance. If you walked only fifteen miles a day (and there were no other difficulties in the way!), you could reach the moon in less than fifty years.

Modern optical instruments have given us a fairly good direct view of the moon. With an astronomical telescope you could certainly see a town of any size, and possibly even a very large building. But although scientists have watched the moon throughout many generations, none of them has as yet reported any signs of life such as we know it.

It is probable—but not certain—that the moon is a dead world. It is very nearly sure that if it does contain life it must be an entirely different sort of life from any of which we have experience. The Selenites of H. G. Wells's "First Men in the Moon" are only the creations of a great novelist's imagination; there is nothing on the moon resembling humanity as closely as that.

USEFUL HALTING PLACE

There can be no ordinary terrestrial life on the moon because it has no water and no air. Some scientists say that there may be a little water vapour and a very rarefied atmosphere. but certainly not sufficient to support human, animal or vegetable life for any length of time.

The moon is only one-fiftieth of the size and less than one-eightieth of the weight of the earth, and its gravitational pull is only about one-sixth of this world's, so that you could jump twenty feet without undue exertion. An average golfer could drive a ball for a mile, so that he would probably have to do quite a good deal of jumping before he had completed a round.

You could live on the moon for a while, with an oxygen helmet and other artificial aids. But it would hardly be a desirable resort for a week-end trip! Of scenery as we know it there is very little—not a tree or a flower to soften the landscape, no oceans or rivers, only a barecraggy expanse varied by massive craters. There would be no song of birds, nor could you hear it if there were, since sound cannot travel through emptiness. You would be scorched. throughout the day and frozen at night, since there is no organic soil to absorb and retain the heat. You could, however, overcome the temperature difficulty by travelling with the sun and avoiding extremes of heat and cold: you would need to cover no more than 200 miles a day for that purpose.

Your stocks of food would never go bad, but they would get very dry, and you could do no cooking, since without oxygen you cannot even strike a match. A day would last the equivalent of a month here; but you would have a month-long night in which to sleep off your exertions.

Rocket 'planes may make it possible for us to explore the stratosphere and to visit the moon and other even more distant planets. Dr. Ley, the German scientist who fled to America before the war, has just written a book ("Rockets: the Future of Travel Beyond the Stratosphere") in which he expresses the view that within ten years we may be able to fly in "Space Ships" to the moon and even to Mars, some 35,000,000 miles away.

If Man Left The Earth

There would be little pleasure or profit to be gained from a stay in the moon; but it is perhaps not too fanciful to suggest that it might make a useful halting place for voyages to more distant and more hospitable planets. There are other heavenly bodies that, so far as we can judge, seem to be capable of supporting human or near-human life, and where conditions may not be vastly different from those prevailing in the world we know. Mars, for instance, has an atmosphere like our own, and, although it is appreciably colder than the earth, its climate would be quite supportable by human beings.

There may well be life on Mars, and observers have claimed more than once to have seen phenomena on that planet that might be explained as being the efforts of Martians to signal to us Mars is covered with straight markings called "canals," which form a complex and fairly regular geometrical design, and some scientists maintain that these could not have developed by chance, but that they show evidence of intelligent quasi-human activity.

Many of the heavenly bodies are millions of years older than the earth, so that if they have any kind of human population the civilization of their inhabitants may well be far in advance of our own. Perhaps there exists somewhere in inter-stellar space a race of beings infinitely more superior to us than we are to the Australian bushmen—a people who would regard all our strivings as being no more significant than the feverish activity of an ant-hill.

Scientists tell us that our world is doomed, that one day, millions of years ahead, life will end and the earth will become a cold and dead thing, revolving without purpose after humanity has ceased to exist. But it may also be that humanity is greater than the world it inhabits, that when the earth at last ejects us from our tenancy we may be able to occupy other worlds.

There might be a mass exodus of humanity from its present home by means of rocket planes or whatever new and greater invention science has by then evolved. Just as in the ice-age humanity saved itself by migrating from the northern hemisphere, so our whole race might, under the pressure of stern necessity, evacuate the world that has been its home for uncounted centuries

It may be that in the remote future a human astronomer on Mars or some other planet will show to his pupil the distant vision of dead and abandoned earth and say to him: "See, my son. On yonder lifeless globe our race had its origin"

The street musician was tired, and the motorist agreed to give him a lift as far as the next town.

As they were racing at terrific speed down a hill, the motorist suddenly shouted above the noise of the car: "What instrument do you play?"

The musician shouted in reply: "The violin!"

The driver crouched over the steering-wheel, peering ahead. He yelled: "That's a pity!"

"Why is it a pity?" demanded the musician.

"It's a pity you don't play the harp!" yelled the motorist. "The brakes won't work!"

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Will We See The Last Of The Newspapers?

By R. E. WOLSELEY

Most of the talk and writing about the post-war press in America centres on the usual bogies; television, facsimile, frequency modulation radio, and another financial depression.

No one seems to pay any attention, however, to a danger far more real. This is no threatening danger; it is an existing one, And, curiously enough, it has been welcomed by newspaper editors and publishers as a means of meeting competition.

This danger to the life of our newspapers is the non-news material. Under the present trend the post-war newspapers may be converted into daily or weekly magazines with newspaper format. Charm columns, comics, cartoons, short stories, puzzles, and scores of other typical magazine ingredients which now shove news into the background may before long shove news out of the paper altogether.

Anyone's home town journal will show this. Here is a small New England daily, almost a country paper. Out of its eight pages, one day recently, approximately one and one-eighth carried news. With a total of 1,320 inches of space available for all kinds of copy, including advertising, 189 were given to news.

Or look at a certain small city daily from the Midwest which is nationally-known for its quality. It, too, had eight pages that day. One was almost solid with comics; another was nothing but opinion columns (seven of them, all more or less alike), cartoons, and odds and ends of features. It lacked a home-written editorial altogether. Another page was classified advertising, which some publishers regard as news until they try to sell a newspaper containing nothing else. More than half of another page was pictures, a few of them genuine news photographs, to be sure. On a front page with 147 inches of space available for news, thirty-four inches were local and 113 were "foreign."

Moving on to a big Southwestern city we see a daily which that day appeared with twenty-two pages. We find not a single local news story on the first page; twenty-six columns out of 176 in the whole paper were news. Roughly, this is one-seventh

News vs. Views

Frank Luther Mott, winner of the Pulitzer Prize some years ago with his three-volume history of American magazines, several years back made a survey of the amount of space assigned certain categories of material in ten leading metropolitan papers in 1910, 1920, 1930, and 1940. Study of his results shows that most magazine types of content had risen. For example, in 1910 there were no columns dealing with public affairs But by 1940 the ten papers were filling two-and-a-half columns of space each with this type of copy. Comics and single cartoons, which stood at 8 columns in 1910, were up to 10.8 in 1940, practically as much as a whole issue of "Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper" carried in its day

Even the space allocated to news stories contains much that is questionable as news. This assertion takes into account the newspaperman's insistence that he cannot be expected to print only the material which Godkin thought would interest the "soberminded" people. Especially in wartime there is need for some relief from the tremendous disaster news; the accounts of battles, the stories of ship sinkings, the records of mass bombings, the casualty lists. Humor and human interest provide this needed relief.

An examination of what is actually in a newspaper shows up much superficial stuff which gets by under the name 'news feature.' Is there enough news, humor, or human interest in the following yarn, for example, to justify the United Press putting it on its wires?

Cleveland (UP)—Last year, five reporters of the 'Cleveland Press submitted five identical tax returns to tax experts to find out how good they were. The experts amazed everyone by turning back five different answers, varying as much as $240. The same stunt was pulled this year. This time the experts were in almost 100 per cent agreement.

Another type of questionable news is the copy that is printed because it conforms to policy. A newspaper with strong views on public issues will spend much money and time in digging up stories to expose governmental inefficiency and official abuses of one sort or another. So intensely are such campaigns fought that space is allotted far out of proportion to the importance of the so-called news.

A story of this sort which received nation-wide space concerned Blaze, the bull mastiff owned by Brig-Gen. Elliott Roosevelt, which received, by error, a No. 1 plane priority. Something should have been printed, of course. It is obvious that the many inches of the space for pictures and reports devoted to the incident were nothing more than an attempt to smear the Presidential family; i.e. to carry out a policy.

War—A Convenient Excuse

In defending their omission of news copy, editors and publishers blame the war, which since 1940 has been a convenient excuse for mechanical errors and mistakes of judgment. The war, they say, has deprived them of paper and of manpower. But it has not, they must admit, cheated them of news. It certainly has forced them to decide how they shall display the war news in competition with the local news and to determine the proportion of news to non-news copy. Although their decisions vary over the country, as the reader interest studies of the Advertising Research Foundation have shown, they are by and large sacrificing vast quantities of news to retain space for their magazine types of material.

Reduction of space is no excuse. Newspaper editors have over-played magazine copy for years. The first Sunday magazine supplement, which is the newspaper's answer to the mass magazine, was The American Weekly, founded in 1896. Today it claims a circulation of 8,500,000. We have several more big ones, such as This Week and Parade, which come tumbling out of Saturday night or Sunday morning dailies throughout the country

The newspaper publisher went into the magazine business in the first place to corral advertising. Publishers, particularly William Randolph Hearst, long have realized that the magazine is a major competitor for their readers' time. It was known that magazines are read in the higher income homes: ergo, advertising making an appeal among such readers would be worth going after if the newspaper could show content that would take it into those homes or make it more secure in them

Scheduled for publication this summer is a new Philadelphia paper, A.M, which is being called a combination newspaper-magazine, evidently the product of a publisher who sees a trend to the dominance of the daily press by its magazine content. The try-out copies of this daily newsmagazine indicate that it will be a small-sized tabloid emphasizing trade news, pictures, and miscellaneous features.

Before the war, newspaper publishers claimed that the public demands magazine and feature material. Two working newspapermen wrote a book about this in 1926, ending it with a philosophical justification for every publisher who wished to follow the policy of giving the public what it wants, or what he thinks it wants.

Comics And Columnists

"The sane newspaper," they wrote, "reflects its public . . . When the public is full of sweet reasonableness, when conflict departs from life, when crime ceases, when sorrow no longer exists, when the Golden Age is here, it will be hailed by the newsboys and will blaze from the printed pages."

There is a fallacy here. It is the assumption that editors and publishers know what the public wants. They have made many reader interest studies, they have analyzed their mail, asked readers to answer questionnaires about their preferences, printed checklists in papers, and studied the news-stand buying habits of readers. In spite of all this watchfulness they have few certainties about what sells newspapers.

They are sure only of the drawing power of magazine material. They know, naturally, that a big sports or fire story, a major turn in the war, or a national election will make circulation climb, but they cannot depend upon these for day-to-day increases. They believe they can obtain such steady improvement only through magazine types of content

It is often suggested that radio and television will make the daily newspaper obsolete in the near future. The author of this article (reproduced from the "Saturday Review Of Literature") believes, however, that the real threat to the daily press lies in itself—in its disdain for news, the dissemination of which is their job and justification.

They know that comics, for example, being no longer funny but substitutes for the old serial story, are sure to catch and to keep readers. A classic test is the trick of dropping a comic strip for a day or so and watching the public reaction. When the Chicago Tribune tried this some years back on Little Orphan Annie the result was 50,000 anxious telephone calls and hundreds of troubled letters. Cartoon personalities like Moon Mullians and Dick Tracy are more real to Americans than their own brothers and sisters.

Or take the columnists. Walter Winchell has 25,000,000 readers; many another writer can claim 10,000,000 to 20,000,000. A column like Westbrook Pegler's or Dorothy Thompson's is a revival of personal journalism and the cousin of common types of magazine material: the opinion article and the familiar essay But for every Drew Pearson, who now and then presents real news in his daily assignment, there are ten who pontificate on what the news means or forecast events regularly—and unreliably

Prime Function

So certain are editors that columns lure readers that some will print free copy in that form from publicity offices Even top-flight metropolitan dailies will pay for a column by a movie or radio gangster which they spurned when it was offered free. It has the blessing of a syndicate and therefore becomes respectable Gracie Allen and Orson Welles are among the latest to be eligible for cards in the American Newspaper Guild.

Editors further justify the display of feature copy by saying that its presentation is part of the modern newspaper's function. This is quite true, but it is only one of at least six functions. Sociologically, the newspaper is expected to provide news, editorial comment, background material for understanding the news, entertaining copy, advertising, and factual, timeless information. Note however, which is put first in any such table of functions: news. Most scholars of journalism agree heartily. Several have gone so far as to produce whole books arguing for profounder news writing than we are getting. These authors are worrying about a refinement. It is much more necessary to be concerned about our getting an adequate amount of simple, straight news.

Nothing has been remarked here about over-standardization because it has been said well enough before by a half dozen skeptical critics of the press. This accusation applies to both news and non-news material. The metropolitan and even small city newspapers of the country are too much alike, printing if not exactly the same departments, columns, comics, and other features, then imitations. The wider use of wire services, picture agencies, and other centralized sources of copy also helps produce this standardization. The pressures upon a publisher to induce him to use more magazine types of material in his paper are constant. Every day's mail presents a new temptation. Calls from salesmen break down the remaining resistance.

What will happen to the news when the bogies that the press now fears—television, FM radio, facsimile—are realities? Will there be more or less of it? Commentators sometimes seek to quiet editors by pointing out that radio, instead of robbing newspapers of their readers, stimulated newspaper circulations. This is something like saying that it was only a cold and might have been something worse, like pneumonia. What radio did to newspaper advertising, however, offsets what it did not do to circulation, although during the war years newspapers on the whole have had no shortage of advertisers but instead a shortage of space. A few have rationed their space to protect their news departments, one or two even cutting out advertising altogether in slack periods of the year

Magazine Papers

Editors may say "So what?" whenever some possible newspaper rival like facsimile is advanced, adding the contention that radio and television and FM do not give the public permanent, easily available public records of the news or enough local news, or enough details. This is true, of course. But unless the newspapers print a respectable amount of news themselves, and all the important news at that, they will lose some of this advantage. But what if the newspaper becomes more and more of a magazine paper? What if the news magazines like 'Time and News-Week' and the inside dope sheets like the Kiplinger Letter continue to grow, and by their ability to condense the news, to cover much of what is significant and to chop off the irrelevant magazine encrustations, such as fashion articles and advice on child care, take still more readers away from newspapers?

Joseph Pulitzer, whose papers made no small use of magazine content, and still do, once wrote a memo on this subject. He was famous for these memoranda, which poured upon his editors. In this one he said "Please ask yourself . . . whether concentration upon Sunday features and pictures can be without deflection of the quick, hair-trigger action of news impulses, news instincts, and news features and news beats . . ." This is a warning present-day editors might ponder

If the editors stop feeding the parasite of magazine material, if they try to shrink the space devoted to it (as, for example, by offering only two current affairs commentators instead of four or six) and if, on the positive side, they improve coverage of the news, they can take themselves out of Frankenstein's class. The monster they have created will die.

(Continued On Page 23.)

JACKIE COOGAN IN CALCUTTA

Hidden By British Intelligence

(BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT).

So highly organised was British Intelligence during the War that it was even necessary to conceal the identity of the famous film star, Jackie Coogan, when he was in Calcutta as it was known that he was associated with Gliders in the R.A.F. and if anyone had recognised him they would have realised that his presence indicated the presence of Gliders in the area.

That story can now be told. Jackie Coogan was a captain, and a British Intelligence Officer told me: "He was a real problem, and it gave us our biggest headache. There was Jackie Coogan in our midst, a famous film star who, if he was recognised, would have been mobbed by film fans. If his presence became known the word would have got to the Japs 'Jackie Coogan,' they would have said. 'S.S. (Special Service), that means Gliders,' and our plans would have been frustrated."

Intelligence couldn't keep him prisoner. They could only beg and implore him: "If you go into the Great Eastern Hotel or any other place, for heaven's sake wear a beard or something."

Jackie remained undiscovered by the millions in Calcutta. Whether he actually wore a beard or not is not disclosed.

That was not the only headache for intelligence when the Gliders arrived in Calcutta. One day a huge crate was being conveyed through the city's Oxford Street, which is Chowringhee, and on it, quite prominently, was : "U. S. A. A. F. GLIDER." Intelligence were immediately informed and when it was held up at some traffic lights an army of men with paint daubed the offending and tell-tale lettering off. Fortunately the Japs did not hear of the incident.

BOMBING OF PEENEMUNDE

Mr. Churchill has made known to the world the bombing of Peenemunde, which doubtless staved off the V-bombing for several months. How we got to hear of that particular plant will probably never be disclosed, but I was told by a former Intelligence Officer, now back in his pre-War post:

"It probably happened like this. One of our men was probably travelling on a crowded train and listening to a normal conversation between two workers. 'What are you on?' one might well have asked. 'Explosives—and you?' 'Rockets." Explosives—Rockets. Rockets—Explosives. Our man was probably echoing the two words all the way and then, in further conversation between his fellow travellers I should imagine one casually said 'how much further to Peenemunder I wonder?' It would have been the secret of the whole thing."

"Anyway a message was flashed back home, picked observers were sent out, and the target was bombed. Fifty scientists were killed in the raid, and although it proved a costly business for us it was worth the saving it achieved eventually"

UNMITIGATED HELL.

Counter Intelligence by the enemy was also brilliant. One of their coups resulted in the disaster to the Murmansk Convoy. This was organised in N. Ireland, which accounted for the strict security regulations at one time, but despite every precaution the enemy heard of what was happening and not only knew of the convoy but what every ship contained and attacked the ships systematically in order of priority. "That was their biggest success," I was told.

Referring to the reception our men got while raiding a Bavarian ball bearing plant—enemy Intelligence must have heard of the intended raid—one man who took part in it described it as "sheer unmitigated hell." That description was given to an Intelligence Officer by a Pilot who returned.

British Intelligence was always adopting counter measures, and when during the N. African campaign the enemy dropped a no. of agents with short wave radio sets, our own Department beat them and as a result of our knowledge of what enemy agents had learned we changed our plans and our strategy was brilliant.

Another Intelligence story comes from Jersey While one of our men was escaping to England in a home made boat, he drifted helplessly for over two days, and exhaution finally overcame him and he fell asleep. He was awakened by the sound of a heavy voice saying "Hey, Bill' here's a bloody spy." He found himself off Portland Bill.

Careless talk was the biggest task of all with Intelligence had to cope, and it was detected in many different ways—eaves dropping, tapping telephone wires and so on—and the hardest task of all was to stop people talking when "something big" which could not be concealed, had to be taken into or through a district, or heavy concentrations of movements were taking place.

Once when there was a big man movement from Calcutta to Chittagong, by boat, talk was so free that the men were moved by train at the last moment. It was more than co-incidence that within half an hour of the time that the men should have arrived, there was a heavy and concentrated raid on their intended destination. That was one very vivid instance of where careless talk nearly lost lives, but British Intelligence saved the situation. Intelligence Officers themselves often paid the price of death to save others.

The Sleeve Trick

(Continued From Page 2)

Will you, sir" he continued, turning toward the Quick Man, "Will you kindly hand me your gold watch?"

It was passed to him.

"Have I your permission to put it into this mortar and pound it to pieces?" he asked savagely. The Quick Man nodded and smiled.

The conjurer cast the watch into the mortar and grasped a hammer from the table. There was a sound of violent smashing.

"He's slipped it up his sleeve," hissed the Quick Man.

"Now, Sir, pursued the conjurer, "Will you kindly pass me your bowler hat and allow me to dance on it? Thank you." The conjurer made a few rapid passes with his feet and exhibited the hat crushed beyond recognition. The face of the Quick Man beamed. This time the real mystery of the thing fascinated him

"And will you now, sir, take off your tie, and permit me to burn it in the candle? Thank you, sir, And will you allow me to smash your spectacles with my hammer? Thank you."

By this time the features of the Quick Man were assuming a puzzled expression. "This thing beats me," he whispered. "I don't see through it a bit."

* * *

There was a great hush upon the audience. Then the conjurer, with a withering look at the Quick Man, concluded.

"Ladies and gentlemen, you will observe that I have, with this gentleman's permission, broken his watch, burned his tie, danced on his hat and smashed his spectacles. If he will give me the further permission to paint green stripes on his overcoat, I shall be delighted to entertain you. If not the performance is at an end."

And in the midst of a burst of music from the ochestra the curtain fell, and the audience dispersed, convinced that there are some tricks, at any rate, that, are not done up the conjurer's sleeve.

The Atomic Bomb As Peacemaker

By Devere Allen,

Editor "Worldover Press"

Statesmen, scientists, public figures all over the world, knowing that terror hurried the end of the war, but shocked by the potentialities of the atomic bomb, hasten to echo the hope voiced by the Associated Press: "It may be that we stand on the threshold of peace, ironically imposed on a mischievous world by fear of the most awful weapon ever devised." But the notion that wars may cease through fear, or revulsion against destructive inventions, is an old, old fallacy.

Said Chancellor McCracken of New York University, far back in 1898, "When military invention perfects the flying machine, to which my former associate, Dr. Langley of the Smithsonian, is devoting his time, ability and energy, so that it is able to drop explosives of untold power upon any ship, then it seems to me the nations will receive a very strong impulse to the learning of war no more." That was well before the First and Second World Wars.

The airplane, once declared Commander J. M Kenworthy of the British Labor Party, "by making it certain that.... all would be endangered in another war, may rouse the peoples. . .to the depth of the abyss toward which they are heading." That was nine years after World War I and twelve years before World War II.

In The Romance of the Atom, Benjamin Harrow asserted: "Science .... will so magnify injustice, by nventing any number of death-dealing instruments, that the situation will become too intolerable to be borne, and man will then destroy the roots of the evil." That was written almost a decade before the present mechanized conflict.

It is possible to find modern scientists who are hardly more advanced socially than the author of Holbrook's Military Tactics, who wrote, 119 years ago, "If it be true that the sciences are noble in proportion as they are useful, what advantage may not the science of war be said to possess a ove almost every other!" Rare are those who would agree with Sir Isaac Newton who, when told of an inventor who had produced a device that would make artillery vastly more destructive, was displeased, exclaiming that since the invention was contrived for destruction, and would soon be known to all nations, its originator ought not to be praised, but rather punished.

Hope for a peace that will avert wholesale immolation of the human race must rest elsewhere than in fear. When will otherwise intelligent persons perceive that humankind, weak in many particulars, is gifted with magnificent physical courage, a bravery worthy of undreamed constructive uses?

Sometimes mankind does escape its folly. Many of the direst military inventions have never been used at all; some, employed in one war, have been relegated to the limbo of unused weapons. This was true of toxic gases, which were bitterly protested, then used in World War I, then described as both efficient and humane—yet never resorted to in the present struggle. European scientists had worked out a technique for use of pathogenic germs in warfare, fully twenty years ago; Winston Churchill protested then because "A study of diseases—of pestilences methodically prepared and deliberately launched upon man and beast—is certainly being pursued in the laboratories of more than one great country." Yet such fears proved unfounded.

Neither in blind optimism nor in panic, however, is there a chance for peace. That unimaginable state lies in the conquest of war's causes in the social order; in the development of a dynamic, not a repressive, world community; and in a growing social conscience aware of the fact., which superficial men would like us now to forget, that the pressure waves from every atomic bomb, even if hastening victory, imperceptibly shatter our own foundations.

Colonel Paul Tibbet, at right, and Captain Robert A. Lewis, pilot and co-pilot of the B-29 which dropped the first, "Atomic bomb" on Hiroshima, Japan, August 6.

HOW JOURNALISM HELPED STALIN'S RISE TO FAME

(Continued from Page 4)

Molotov who set his feet on the to high road office.

American observers describe Molotov as a "moderate", in contradistinction to Stalin, the "ruthless" man in office. This conception is based upon a misunderstanding. It is true that Lenin once described Molotov as "an orderly clerk," but Molotov is one of those essential men in office. He is type of man who can stay for hours in his office mastering minor details, and although the Soviet archieves will contain little in the way of literary masterpieces from the pen of Molotov, there are few important State documents in which the hand of Molotov is not discernible.

Molotov, like Stalin, never travelled much beyond the frontiers of his country until recently. Neither Molotov, nor Stalin, knew much of the outside world; they were essentially Russians. Unlike Trotsky, they regarded the goal of their endeavour as the freeing of Russia from Czarism. They never believed in Trotsky's conception of a world revolution. And it was only when Lenin died that Stalin came to the fore in the councils of the Communist International that Stalin became known to the world and then only as Russian representative.

During off moments from the sessions of the Council of Foreign Ministers in London, Molotov will spend much of his time visiting the British factories, workshops and other places where he can gain an idea of the technological advances made in Britain during the war. Stalin is more interested in how people live and work than in what their political leaders say. Molotov will, therefore, not leave England without taking back a picture of her economic life.

Molotov, like Stalin, wants Russia to become famous because of her economic achievements and Stalin will exhibit tremendous interest in any reports of the economic life of Britain.

Footnote: The "Daily Worker", the organ of the Communist Party of Great Britain, seems to be less aware of the presence in London of Comrade Molotov than the London "Times."

PORTRAIT OF THE LABOUR PREMIER

Clement Attlee is a man lacking nearly all the arts of the orator, small in physical stature, scornful of electioneering dodges, but passionately sincere, clear-headed, objective, and precise.

His advent to power surprises a world grown accustomed to fine gestures and fine phrases. But behind it is an honourable, sound, and even impressive record.

He is the son of a Putney solicitor. His background is traditional and middle class. From Haileybury he went to University College, Oxford.

In his early twenties his conscience was roused by social conditions in the East-end of London. He went to the East-end not only to live but to earn his keep as a docker. He joined the Socialists, was admitted to the Inner Temple, and later became secretary of Toynbee Hall and a lecturer at the London School of Economics.

A Shrewd Observer

After fighting in the first world war in the South Lancashire Regiment and the Tank Corps, he renewed the links with the East-end. He was just thirty-six when Stepney made him its mayor and thirty-eight when the still faithful Limehouse sent him to Parliament.

Ramsay MacDonald gave him junior office in the first Labour Administration. But Attlee was grateful to the Torie because in 1927 they made him a member of the Simon Commission which went out to India.. Though rather a silent member. he was an exceedingly shrewd observer.

The House of Commons did not, perhaps, see him in his full stature until he succeeded George Lansbury as leader of the Labour Party in the House and, incidentally, as Leader of the Opposition. In that position he remained until he joined Churchill's Administration in 1940.

Opposition had not been easy. MacDonald's coalition left the Labour Party in a parlous state It was typical of Attlee that he despised MacDonald not merely for his political desertion, but for diverting attention to home affairs at a time when Japan was about to rape Manchuria.

Steel-Like Opponent

Haileybury and Oxford gave the ex-docker from Limehouse a comprehensive view of foreign and imperial affairs.

Home affairs were certainly not neglected. Attlee played a straightforward and eminently sensible part in the abdication crisis.

But those who thought him accommodating to the wishes of a Conservative government were soon to be surprised by his vehement attitude to the Spanish Civil War. He who had seen at a glance all the implications of the Manchurian adventure knew that the Spanish Civil War would lead logically and by necessity to a world conflict unless authoritarian ambitions were completely frustrated.

Neutrality, he argued, was impossible. He insisted that the Spanish Labour Government must be given the right to buy arms from Britain.

The Republicans hailed him enthusiastically when he went to Spain in December, 1937. Not for nothing did the once famous International Brigade form a "Major Attlee Company." To Franco the change of Government in Britain will be like a sentence of death.

It is to the credit, perhaps, of the fascists that they saw in Mr. Attlee a steel-like opponent. Once an Italian, angered by his attitude to the war against Ethiopia. challenged him to a duel.

"I would have you understand," Mr. Attlee wrote in reply, "that a free Englishman in a free country is at liberty to express his opinion of the actions of his own or any other Government, and that no threats will deter a public representative in a free Parliament from stating his views."

Duelling, he pointed out, was "barbarous" and "obsolete." It was abandoned in Britain long ago because "it put a premium on the bully."

He Saw A Spectre

Later he was a bitter critic of the Munich decree. His attacks on the policy of appeasement were scathing "It is not a policy," he insisted "It is only an attitude—an attitude of deference."

He hated German aggression. Yet he opposed military conscription in 1939. But he did it from clear motives. Behind it he claimed to see the spectre of industrial conscription. A more convincing gesture, he declared, would be the conscription of wealth.

Nor were the fascists who regarded him as an arch-foe confined to the Continent. He was marked down by the long-discredited fascists in Britain who hated his almost unrivalled prestige in East London. On one occasion they nearly succeeded in "taking him for a ride."

He is against all "shirts." "I object to dictatorship," he said, "whether in blue shirts, green shirts, red shirts or any other kind of shirts, but I object equally when they are in boiled shirts."

Again: "In some countries you have an example of putting all the brains under one tin hat and all the authority in one pair of jackboots."

Churchill thoroughly knew his man when he made Clement Attlee the deputy Prime Minister. He was a man with a hatred of aggression matched only by his own. He was a man whom he could trust implicitly. Time and again, high business of State took Churchill away from the shores of Britain. Attlee remained—almost anonymously—in charge.

In the summer of 1941, for instance there was keen speculation about Churchill's movements Then came the afternoon broadcast when Attlee announced that Churchill had met Roosevelt at sea and—with his thin and far from dramatic voice—read out the terms of the Atlantic Charter.

For The "Common Man"

Anyone who thought that a rush election could take Clement Attlee by surprise was sadly mistaken. Labour went to the polls with a policy, a programme and a strategy which soon revealed an alert and orderly mind at work. In the art of silencing criticism Attlee has nothing to learn.

Before the election ended even opponents ceased to be afraid of the consequences of a Labour victory at the polls. Attlee is a true spokesman of the "common man" who under Churchill's leadership, carried the war against Germany to its victorious conclusion.

No more modest man has ever become Britains Prime Minister. Modesty and hard work are also the chief qualities of the new hostess of 10, Downing Street, her son and her three daughters. Society which spoilt some of their predecessors can never spoil them.

High office will test him mercilessly. But he is well armed against some of its most subtle dangers. He has, for one thing, the saving merit of self-criticism. Work in India and the Dominions Office has given him a great knowledge of Empire affairs. He thinks—and thinks deeply—as a European.

From this sincere and honest man, with the full backing of the British people, lovers of freedom throughout the stricken Continent of Europe can take heart and comfort. Britain and her Allies move forward to a more splendid victory of the spirit.

(Tit | Bits)

Attlee And Truman In Potsdam

President Truman (left), President of the United States, greets Clement Attlee (right), newly elected Prime Minister of Great Britain, and Ernest Bevin (seated), new British Foreign Secretary, just before resumption of the Allied three-power conference at Potsdam, Germany.

C. R. Attlee Is The Perfect Contrast To Winston Churchill

By GLORNEY BOLTON

(Continued from Page 3)

AN INDIAN REVOLUTIONARY IN TASHKENT

Comrade Gallen (later known in China as General Gallant) was one of the people responsible for this School. The only complaint Comrade Gallen had against Indians was that some of us were using too much of his shoe polish in common. By Communism the Indian elements understood the equal distribution of every thing This mistake was later on corrected. Comrade Bluecher was too much at home with us. He was living with some of us in the same house known as Bokhara House at the other end of the city and occupied by Mr. M. N. Roy, Acharya, Mahomed Ali, myself and some other students destined for Moscow as I shall show later on

The other Russians who took interest in the organisation of this school were comrades Tevel, later Stalin's Indian Secretary, Goldburgh a fine man connected with the Indian section of the Communist International later on. There were many Turkestanians who were dying for Indian freedom and took very keen interest in the freedom movement of India. It ought to be known that the Soviet Government took too much interest in the Indian elements and appointed Mr. Roy the head of the Eastern Section of the Communist International with Headquarters at Tashkent. The military aid which Russia wanted to give to India during the 1920-21 period is not a mere table talk. It was a reality. We loved the Soviet because we seriously believed in the Soviet promises of aid. We shall deal in detail later on with this aspect of the military life. Our School was the nuclei of a liberation Army to march on India from Soviet Turkestan. What hitches we met at the hands of the Indian leadership cum Amir Amanullah's Government will be described in its proper time

MILITARY SCHOOL

The Indian emigrees were divided into two categories: One section was to be sent to Moscow to be trained in higher politics and the other one was to be trained in military technique and Aviation in Tashkent. Politics and military training were, of course, intertwined.

We three Abdul Majid of Lahore, A. K. Sahrai of Frontier Province and myself were reserved for training in Moscow from January 1921. We got teachers like M Borodin, of China fame, Comrade Reinstein the Trade Union movement expert, Comrade Eneberg, the famous economist, and Comrade Quelch, an English Communist stationed in Moscow and last but not the least Comrade and Madame Lalabanov. Quite an irony made Mussolini's teacher ours also: It is said Madame Lalabanova had coached and tutored Mussolini. Of course, we did not know this in Moscow as Mussolini was no body in the known world at that time. He made his first public appearance in 1922 in "March on Rome." This gentleman was responsible for the dragging in the streets of Rome of famous Communists by motor lorries. I remember the name of a good Comrade Turatti or Terracinin, who was thus dragged to death in the streets of Rome

Our Military School had brought out many good cadres and at the time it was making sufficient headway that the bombshell in the form of an English Trade Mission came. A Trade Agreement between the USSR and the Government of Great Britain was signed in March or about that time of 1921 The Tashkent Military School was to be liquidated as a result of this agreement. Our students had already finished their theoretical side of Military aviation and were about to enter the practical one that the order came after the third Congress of the Comintern for the closing down of this school in about July or August. But in between this period what the students learnt was quite sufficient for the freedom fight of our country

To be Continued

WHY HE KEPT OUT OF AUGUST MOVEMENT

Rajaji Explains His Conduct: Says He Did Not Attempt To Form Ministry While Leaders Were In Jail

MADURA, Oct. 19. (A.P.I.): The view that India would soon attain her independence if in the Constitution-Making Body representatives of various shades of political opinion met in a spirit of give and take, appreciated the other's point of view and came to an understanding was expressed by Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, presiding over the Tiruppattur Town First Political Conference to-day. If, on the other hand, one section stayed away from the Constitution-Making Body or walked out of it by dogmatically asserting that it alone was right without hearing and appreciating the other man's point of view, as some did in to-day's conference, the independence of India would be postponed, he added. The differences of opinion which he observed in to-day's conference was nothing but a fraction of what they were going to witness in the future when the constitution was drawn up.

Mr. Rajagopalachari said that a great responsibility rested on the shoulders of the electorate who had to return Congress candidates of such a calibre who would have to take measures not only to alleviate the sufferings of the people following the second world war, but also draw up their future Constitution in a manner satisfactory to all sections of the people in India.

REPLY TO CRITICS

Referring to some criticisms levelled against him, Mr. Rajagopalachari said that but for the difference of opinion in to-day's conference he would have refrained from making a reference to them. But after the walkout of some members he felt that he should clear the air and said that some people thought that both the world and the Congress did not exist before 1942. From 1919 in association with Mahatma Gandhi, he said, he had worked for the independence of this country by offering satyagraha and entering the Council. So far as 1942 disturbances were concerned, Mr. Rajagopalachari said that following Sir Stafford Cripps' visit to India he genuinely felt that unless the Congress agreed to the Muslim demand for Pakistan as adumberated in the Lahore Resolution there could be no real Hindu-Muslim unity, i.e., if by a majority vote. Those areas which were predominently inhabited by Muslims decided to secede from the Indian Union the Congress must accept that in principle.

WHY HE LEFT CONGRESS.

His colleagues in the Congress Working Committee at that time did not share his view but when Mr. Rajagopalachari asked for freedom to propagate his view Mahatma Gandhi, Sardar Patel and Maulana Azad advised him to go out of the Congress if he wanted to propagate his view. Accordingly he resigned from the Congress. When the August Resolution was discussed by the Working Committee he was not invited and consequently he did not take part in the discussions. Secondly, added Mr. Rajagopalachari, 'the August Resolution only authorised Mahatma Gandhi to take a direct action failing his other endeavours to come to a settlement with the British Government. Both Mahatma Gandhi and the Working Committee members were arrested a few hours after this resolution was passed by the All India Congress Committee. The people rose in revolt against this policy of the Government.

Mr. Rajagopalachari asserted that Mahatma Gandhi had not started any movement nor had he asked the people to indulge in acts of violence. He refused to believe some of the bogus circulars which were shown him that Mahatma Gandhi had authorised the movement. For what he knew of Mahatma Gandhi during the past twenty-five years he would not have authorised a movement based on violence nor had he done so.

TRIBUTE TO SUBHAS.

Mr. Rajagopalachari continued that on an invitation from Maulana Azad, he attended the recent Working Committee meeting in Poona when a resolution admiring the brave conduct of the people following the arrest of leaders in 1942 and condemning the repressive measures of the Government was adopted. He said his hand could be traced in this resolution. He revealed that, on hearing the news of the death of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, he wrote a letter to Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose who was in detention at Coonoor through the Madras Governor in which he not only admired the patriotism and courage of those who suffered as a result of Government repression and those who followed their own conscience and judgment in the cause of independence—though that course might differ from what was authorised by Congress during the August crisis in 1942—but also expressed his appreciation of Mr. Subas Chandra Bose's courage and determination in following the dictates of his own conscience and patriotism.

He denied that he attempted to form a Ministry in Madras while the leaders were in jail and said he had never asked anyone to express regret for what they had done during the August crisis of 1942.

If really his mind was working in that direction he would have certainly advised his bosom friend Mr. A. Vaidyanatha Iyer, a leading Advocate of Madura to express regret for his past conduct and to give an undertaking not to take part in further civil disobedience movements as was demanded of him by the High Court.

LIMITATIONS OF NON-VIOLENCE.

Adverting to the allegation that he did not believe in 'ahimsa', Mr. Rajagopalachariar said that in 1939 when the war began he discussed with Mahatma Gandhi about 'ahimsa', Mahatma Gandhi felt that even wars could be won by 'Ahimsa'. Mr. Rajagopalachari and his colleagues in the Working Committee felt that 'ahimsa' had its own limitations. They felt that whereas Indian freedom could be won by 'ahimsa', external aggression especially when bombs tanks and machineguns were used and of late atomic bomb, could not be conquered by 'ahimsa'.

Mahatma Gandhi allowed the Working Committee members to have their own view on this issue. Therefore, it was wrong to accuse him of not having faith in 'ahimsa'.

When Mr. Rajagopalachariar began to speak, the President of the Tiruppattur Town Congress Committee got up and said that Mr. Rajagopalachari must openly express that he subscribed to the August Resolution and congratulate those who took part in the disturbances following the passing of the resolution. Later, before hearing Mr. Rajagopalachari's reply, he and some others walked out of the conference.

Addresses of welcome on behalf of a number of associations were presented to Mr. Rajagopalachari.

AUGUST MOVEMENT.

The conference passed resolutions condemning the repressive measures adopted by Government during the August disturbances, particularly in Devakottah, Thiruvandani and Pulankurichi, congratulating those who took part in the August movement, disapproving the use of Indian troops in suppressing nationalist movement in Southeast Asia countries, requesting the Governments of Malaya Burma and the Dutch East Indies to pay compensation to those Indians who had either lost their properties or suffered loss on account of the Japanese invasion and to afford facilities for their return to their previous avocations were passed by the conference.

RAJAJI AND TAMIL NADU P. C. C.

Sardar Vedaratnam Threatens To Fast

MADRAS, October 20 (U.P.I.): Sardar A. Vedaratnam Pillai, a Congress leader of Tanjore, has informed Mr. C. Rajagopalachari and Mr. K. Kamraj Nadar, President of the Tamil Nad Provincial Congress Committee, that he proposes to go on fast until both the leaders come together in the interests of the Congress work in the province.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari has it is learnt, wired to Sardar Vedaratnam not to take things too much to heart.

PARIS, October 19 (Reuter): Italy was readmitted to the International Labour Organisation from which she withdrew in 1939 at the I.L.O. Conference today.

(Left): Miss Khorshed Edulji Batliwalla, F.T.C.L., and (right) Mrs. Jehangir P. Vazifdar (nee Miss Daisy H. Modi), L.T.C.L., two successful candidates of Trinity College of Music (London) Diploma examinations in Pianoforte Music in 1944, who have become recipients of Gold Medals and monetary awards.

Another F. T. C. L.

Among the candidates who successfully passed the Pianoforte Diploma Examination, held in 1944, by the Trinity College of Music, is Miss Naju Shapurji, F.T.C.L.

Sir C. P.'s Campaign Against State Congress

SAYS THAT IT HAS NOT EXPRESSED REAL PUBLIC OPINION IN TRAVANCORE

TRIVANDRUM, Oct. 19 (API): The assertion that the Travancore State Congress on almost every point on which it had expressed its opinion had never expressed real public opinion was made by Sachivottama Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Dewan of Travancore, to-day when he declared open a branch of a new bank here.

"I am deliberately saying this", added the Dewan, "in order that I may elucidate one point. Not long ago at Quilon, there met in conclave a meeting of the Travancore State Congress, a body of esteemable men charging themselves with the duty of ventilating public grievances and giving expression to public points of view. They have approved of industrialisation, but have disapproved of Travancore industrialisation. They have disapproved of industrialisation, unless a national government starts industrialisation. They have approved of the educational scheme, but have disapproved of every detail of the Travancore educational scheme. They have approved of primary education being universal and free, but have disapproved of the conditions precedent to such a scheme and on which alone it can come to fruition in Travancore. Knock-kneed support like that, wavering adherence to easily mouthed commonplaces coupled with veiled and sinister opposition—that was not public opinion. And I make bold to declare that on almost every point on which the Travancore State Congress has expressed its opinion, it has not expressed the real public opinion in Travancore."

Emphasising that he was very strong advocate of state socialism in many things and many departments of activity, he said that the time had come when all public departments should be run on behalf of the man in the street, in the field and market place, as trustees for him by agencies constituted by the Government. He believed further that the time had come when agricultural operation and bigger industries should be nationalised. He was of the view that in the matter of all things which meant much to men and women living in villages and toiling in the fields, such as water, electricity power transport and so on should be conducted and managed by Government purely as trustees for the people. In that view, banking in India was coming very near the State when it should be nationalised, if not now, at least within the next few years.

Weather Chart

POONA, Oct. 20, (A. P. I): Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours total rainfall from 1st January, 1945 and departure from normal, recorded at 09.00 hours (I. S. T.), on 20th October 1945;—

Abu 79 63 0 76.8 + 29.8 Ahmedabad 91 74 0 36.7 + 14.9, Ahmednagar 79 69 0 19 15.9 — 5.7, Ajmer 88 68 0 20.4 + 0.2, Allahabad 84 72 0.1 32.4 — 8.1, Alleppey 86 75 0.1 80.6 —, Amraoti 79 70 0.2 33.5 + 2.6, Aurangabad 80 70 0 20.9 — 5 3 Bangalore 82 65 0 20.0 — 9.6, Baroda 89 73 0 53.1 —, Belgaum 81 67 0 43.5 — 4.3, Bellary 81 72 0 10.4 — 6.4. BOMBAY 87 77 0 87.6 + 17.8, Calcutta 77 72 0.8 46.5 — 14.6, Cherrapunji 74 62 0.1 383.5 — 32.2, Hyderabad (Dn.) 73 70 0.2 27.8 + 0.6, Hyderabad (Sd) 96 71 0 3.1 —, Madras 92 75 0 24.9 + 0.1 Mahableshwar 75 61 0.1 248.9 — 9.0, Poona 85 71 0 2 22 4 — 1.7, Sholapur 74 74 0.3 15.3 — 9.4, Simla 68 51 0 65.0 + 5.9, Srinagar 82 41 0 16.6 — 7 5, Surat 94 75 0 68.9 + 28.2.

Widespread Rain In Orissa

POONA, Oct 20, (A. P. I.): Following is the daily weather summary for Saturday, the 20th October, 1945:—

The deep depression is centred this morning about seventy miles north of Hyderabad. It is likely to weaken there itself.

Widespread rain has occurred in Orissa, the east Central Provinces, south Hyderabad and the north Madras Coast. Rain has fallen locally in Bengal, Chota Nagpur Bihar, east Central India, the Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad, and at a few stations in the east United Provinces Kashmir, the Konkan, Malabar and the Madras Deccan.

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CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu : Asoe Shud 15, 2001.
Muslim : Zilkad 14, 1364.
Parsi : Ardibehest 18, 1315.
Sunrise : 6.35 a.m. Sunset : 7.13 p.m.
Hightide : 11.37, —.
Lowtide : 5.25, 17.46.

To-day's Engagements

SANGEET VIDNYAN MANDAL : Vocal music by Vinayakbuva Patvardhan, at Luxmi Baug, to-day at 4.30 p.m.

RAMTIRTH YOGASHRAM : Lecture on mental healing by Yogiraj Umeshchandraji, at 10 a.m. to-day, at the Ashram, Sandhurst Road.

GHATKOPAR BALKAN-JI-BARI : Children will celebrate Autumn Festival, on Sunday, at 5 p.m., in the Rashtriyashala.

RADICAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY : Public meeting at Nappu Gardens, Matunga, to-day at 9 p.m. Miss Maniben Kara to speak on "Coming Elections."

MEETING AT JINNAH MALL. The Annual General Meeting of the Ratagiri Jilha Seva Sangh Bombay will be held at Jinnah Hall, at 5 p.m., under the presidentship of Sjt. Appasaheb Patwardhan.

INDIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION : A general body meeting of the I. M. A. Bombay Branch will be held at 3-45 p.m. (S. T.) at the Lecture Hall, G. S. Medical College Parel.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS : "Cycles in Nature and their Effect upon Man" will be the subject of a free, public lecture to be delivered on Sunday, at 6-15 p.m., at Jehangir Wadia Building, opp. Flora Fountain.

ARYA SAMAJ FORT : Under the Auspices of the Fort Arya Samaj Pandit Kanhayalal Mishra will deliver a public lecture, to-day at 8 a.m.

SAMBUDDHANANDA'S LECTURES : At 10 a.m. (S. T.), at Mission Library Hall, Khar Road Bhagwat Geeta (in English). At 6.30 p.m. (S. T.), at Mission Library Hall Khar Road, (In English) Teachings of Bhagawan Shree Ramakrishna Paramahansa.

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE : Under the auspices of the Bombay Spiritual Centre, Swami Prempuri Maharaj will speak publicly on the "Message of the Mandukaya Upanishad", at 5 p.m. (S. T.) on Sunday, 21st.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL RASHTRABHASHA PRACHAR SABHA : The Rashtrabhasha classes for the Rashtrabhasha Examinations of the Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samitee, Wardha will regularly begin from to-day (Sunday). The results of the last examination held in September, will be declared at 9 a.m. Students should be present, at 8-30 a.m. sharp.

KARANDE MEMORIAL COMMITTEE. Dr. K. M. Karande Memorial Committee will hold Sports for Children in celebrating the First Anniversary of late Dr. K. M. Karande, in the compound of Dattatrya Buildings, Tukaram Javji Road, to-day, at 3.30 p.m. and distribute prizes in memory of the late Doctor.

ISMAILIA CO-OPERATIVE GENERAL STORES : The opening ceremony of the Stores in its own Building, to-day, at 10.30 a.m., at 58, Tandel Street, Dongri. Mr. Habib Ebrahim Rahimtullah, will perform the ceremony.

NORTH BOMBAY STUDENTS UNION : The meeting of the executive committee of the North Bombay Students' Union will be held at 4 p.m., in Union's Office.

A. I. R. PROGRAMME : On Sunday at 1.40 p.m. All India Radio Bombay will play back an electrical recording of Gracie Field's first appearance in Bombay at a concert arranged by ENSA for the troops in Bombay on Saturday, the 13th.

GHATKOPAR NAV YUVAK SANGH. Under the auspices of the Ghatkopar Nav Yuvak Sangh celebration of Sarad Purnima will take place to-day, at 6 p.m., at Hindu Sabha Compound under the presidentship of Mr. Chimanlal Popatlal Shah, when there will be a programme of musical concert.

Bombay Assembly Voters

The last date for delivering application for enrolment as voters of the Bombay Legislative at the Collector's office is Monday 22nd October.

The last date, on which applications will be received at the Jinnah Hall Congress House, is SUNDAY 21ST OCTOBER. The office in the Jinnah Hall will remain open on Sunday for eleven hours continuously upto 7 P.M.

Those who wait till the last date are requested to go to the Collector's office direct.

ALL-INDIA PRINTED PERIODICALS' EXHIBITION : Under the auspices of our Marathi, Gujerati and Hindi Kumar Sahitya Mandals (Younsters Literary League) there will be an "All-India printed "Periodicals' Exhibition" in Saraswati High School (Girgium Ambewadi). It opens to-day from 8 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 6 p.m.

BOMBAY WEST SUBURBAN BRANCH I.M.A. (B.B.) A joint meeting of the members of I. M. A. Bombay and Bombay West Suburban Branch will be held at 4-15 p.m. (S. T.), on Sunday, the 21st October 1945 at the Lecture Hall G. S. Medical College, Parel to form the Bombay Provincial Branch, I. M. A.

CRICKET

C. C. I. Knock Up 124 For 2

The one-and-a-half day match between the C.C.I. and the Maharashtra Cricket Association which began at the Brabourne Stadium on Saturday afternoon promises a tough fight to-day (Sunday), including as it does good batsmen on both the sides. S. H. M. Colah who captained the home-team won the toss and V. M. Merchant and Ibrahim opened the game. When stumps were drawn for the day the C.C.I. had made 124 for the loss of only two wickets. Merchant who had a life at 56 and remained unbeaten at that total.

The score :—

C. C. I.

V. M. Merchant batting	56
K. C. Ibrahim l.b.w. b Shinde	18
N. H. Colah c Paranjpe b Sohoni	29
R. S. Mody batting	14
U. M. Thackersey; S. H. M. Colah (Capt.); K. M. Ranjnekar; J. Dadyseth; M. N. Raiji; K. H. Jobanputra and K. K. Tarapore To bat.	
Extra	7
(2 wkts.)	124

The following represented the Maharashtra Cricket Association :—

D. B. Deodhar (Capt.) S. W. Sohoni; M. N. Paranjpe; M. R. Rege; R. R. Chandorkar; M. K. Patwardhan; S. G. Shinde; V. Chari; S. K. Banerjee; H. G. Palsule and V. V. Ketkar.

CRICKET IN KARACHI

HINDUS vs. PARSIS

KARACHI, Oct. 20 (API)

The Parsis were all out for 111 runs against the Hindus in the semi-final of the Pentangular Cricket Tournament to-day.

At lunch Hindus were four runs for loss of no wicket.

HINDUS' 170 FOR 3.

The Hindus resuming their innings after lunch made a confident start, and soon crossed their opponents total with the loss of three wickets, despite frequent bowling changes, when stumps were drawn for the day, the Hindus had made 170 for the loss of three wickets.

Bombay Assembly Voters

Last date for receiving at the Jinnah Hall (Congress House) applications from persons claiming to be enrolled as voters of the Bombay Assembly is

Today (Sunday)

Those, who wait till Monday, will have to go direct to the Collector's Office Fort, Bombay.

Sai Baba Anniversary Celebration

Sri Ramana Satchidananda Samaj of Matunga, celebrated the anniversary day of Sri Sai Baba of Shirdi on Dussera-day. The morning programme included Sad Guru Baba's Abhishekam, Archana, Guru Pooja, distribution of Prasad and feeding of Poor Narayanas.

In the night Sahasranama Archana and Pooja were performed till 9 p.m. followed by a discourse before a big crowd of devotees by Sri R. Kalyanasundaram Iyer of Gopalapuram on "The Greatness of Sri Sai Baba".

The Speaker, who under instructions from Sri B. V. Narasimha Swamaji, President of the All-India Sai Samaj, had recently translated Sri Das Ganu Maharaj's "Bhakta Leelamritam" dwelt at length on Selu Gopalrao Deshmukh's (Guru of Sai Baba) how he blinded his eyes and lost superficial vision only to get introversive vision.

Then he took up Sri Sai Baba's life, his help, guidance and protection to Devotees and his greatness and general bringing special reference to the principles of "Surrender to Guru", for expounding which, he drew freely apt and illumined quotations from Thiruppugazh in which he is an adept.

Sri Sai Baba's Nama-Sankirtan was thereafter conducted for about 2 hours by Sri T. R. Rajagopala Bhagavather of Ettyapuram.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY OCT. 21
BOMBAY—1

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—8.0 a.m. News (H) 8.15 News (E) 8.30 Variety 8.50 News (M) 9.0 News (G) 9.10 To-morrow 9.15 Lalita Venkatram 9.35 N. Nayak (G. Song) 9.45 Vinayakrao Patwardhan 11.0 Orchestra 11.15 Subhasini Dharap 11.30 N. Nayak (G. Songs) 11.45 Gangubai Hangal (Hubli) 12.45 p.m. News (M) 12.50 News (G) 12.55 News (H) 1.0 Music from Film 1.30 News (E) 1.40 Music 2.30 Children's Half-Hour (E) 4.20 Children's Programme (M) 5.0 D. Y. Kelkar 5.15 P. N. Barwe (Wardha) 5.45 Topical Talk 5.55 Locals 6.0 Lalita Venkatram 6.30 News (E) 6.40 News (H) 6.45 Gangubai Hangal 7.15 Geets 7.30 Subhasini Dharap 7.45 P. N. Barwe 8.15 News (M) 8.30 News (G) 8.45 Gramophone 9.0 News (H) 9.20 News (E) 9.30 B. B. C. News 9.40 String Music 9.45 D. Y. Kelkar (Vocal) 10.0 Symphonic Hour.

I. N. A. RELIEF FUND

Mr. Leon De Souza, Jt. Hon. Secretary of the I.N.A. Relief Fund Committee writes :—

Pursuant to the decision of the Committee to inaugurate the Fund on the 5th of November 1945, the day on which the trial of the Indian National Army men is scheduled to commence, the Executive Committee met in the Mayor's Room on 18-10-45 to decide upon the details of organisation in connection with the Azad Hind Fouj Week.

A fleet of lorries offered free by the Bharat Transport Company will be at the disposal of the Committee to convey volunteers for collection to various centres. As the purpose of the fund is purely humanitarian a generous response is expected.

Prithvira Kapur has placed his Prithvi theatres at the disposal of the Committee. A publicity Committee consisting of the following has been appointed :—

Messrs. R. K. Karanjia, S. A. Brelvi, Amrilal D. Sheth, D. H. Rajpal, Prahalad Mehta and Dhirin Pupani.

As numerous enquiries have been addressed to the Mayor, the public are hereby informed that contributions may be sent, marked "I. N. A. Relief Fund" to the following: The Mayor of Bombay, Municipal Corporation Hall, Cruickshank Road, or K. R. P. Shroff (Jt. Hon. Treasurer), Stock Exchange, Dalal Street, Fort, or D. V. Chopra (Jt. Hon. Treasurer), 485, Kalbadevi Road, or Nathalal D. Parikh, (Jt. Hon. Treasurer), Jyoti Sadan, 26 Marine Drive, Bombay.

A meeting of the Committee will be held in the Mayor's Room on Monday, the 22nd October 1945 at 5-30 p.m. (I.S.T.).

Tata's Donation For Gujarat Flood Relief

BOMBAY, Oct. 19 (UPI)

The Sir Dorabji Tata Trust and the Sir Ratan Tata Charities have both made a donation of Rs. 5,000 each towards the relief work of victims of distress caused by the recent floods in Gujarat.

ALLEPPEY BAZAR RATES.
ALLEPPEY, Oct. 20

Pepper Market Opened 317/8, Closed 313/12, Pepper Palai 310, Thekkan 305, Transactions for candies 1,000 trend steady Ginper Bleached 195, Unbleached 185, Bitmani 225 Dala 230, Lavangmong 232/8, Raimong 237/8, Arrivals Candies 300 Oil Cochin 337, Alleppye 320, Transactions for Tins 200, Oil Cake Cochin 83 Alleppey 78, Turmeric 75.

NEW URDU DAILY

CAWNPORE, Oct. 9.

A daily Urdu paper called "Ammal" will shortly be published from Cawnpore.

LIFE'S STRUGGLE for HAPPINESS!
2nd WEEK
BARUA'S Musical!
SUBAH-SHAM
Direction:— BARUA
Starring:— BARUA, JAMUNA
Plans Open:—
NOVELTY
Daily:— 4, 7, 10 p. m.
Sun. Mat. 1 p. m.
(HAPPY-GOODWIN Release)

8th WEEK!
FIERY WORDS
From The Fighter For The People!
Hear Him In
NEW THEATRES' EPIC!
HAMRAHI
Direction & Photography:— By BIMOL ROY
Daily: 4, 7, & 10 p. m.
Sun at 1 p. m (Advance Booking: 10 to 12 noon)
MINERVA

SEVENTH 7TH WEEK OF PUBLIC PATRONAGE!
"TARAMATI"
Directed by:— RAJA NENE
Starring:— SHOBHANA, SAMARTH,
Daily: 4, 7, & 10, Sun. Holi
Matinee 1 p. m.
Special:— LADIES-SHOW on Tues. &
THURS. NEXT (Plans open)
ROXY

"IT'S GREAT"
SAYS EVERYONE WHO HAS SEEN IT—
RANJIT'S
SPECTACULAR HISTORICAL PICTURE

MUMTAZ MAHAL
Starring: KHURSHID, CHANDRAMOHAN & KAJJAN
Director KIDAR SHARMA.
AJIT Release
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p. m.
Sun. Holidays—Matinee 1.15 p. m.
Advance Booking:— 9-30 to 12-30 & 3 to 6-30

GALA OPENING THURSDAY 4 P.M.
SILVER FILMS' SCINTILLATING SOCIAL
Starring: PRAMILA, KUMAR, DAVID, NAJMA, KRISHNAKANT
NASEEB
Daily: 4, 7, 10. Sun. 1-15 p.m.
Plans Open: 10 to 12 & 4-30 to 6 p.m.
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LAMINGTON

OUR NEW DELHI LETTER

Post-War Agricultural Education

Expert Committee's Far-reaching Recommendations

From Our Special Correspondent

NEW DELHI, Oct. 16, 1945

In New Delhi, the Madrasis are building a new house for their Middle School. The foundation stone for the new school building was recently laid by the Chief Commissioner. This raises an important point. Delhi, at present, has special schools organised by Bengalees, Madrasis, Gujaraties, Marhattas and Sikhs. Each community, which has come to Delhi for occupational purposes, has organised a school for its children. They all receive grants-in-aid from the Government. The organisers of these schools profess to be nationalists and yet they have done all they could to prevent their children from becoming one nation. Communalism is bad enough, but provincialism is worse and is gaining strength day by day unchecked and unnoticed.

Bengalees have been the pioneers of live-apart movement in North India. Wherever they go, they carry their little Bengal with them. Barring a very few of them, Bengalees have had no common social life with the rest of Delhi people. But Madrasis have out-Bengaleed the Bengalees. In Delhi, they have their separate hotels, clubs and schools. Gujaratis followed suit, and, although, they are not unmerous enough to have a club of their own they have a school to their credit. The Marhattas still less in numbers, have both a school and a club of their own. With this disintegration on provincial and religious basis a united Indian nation becomes an impossibility.

AMERICAN EXAMPLE

The Government have always aided and abetted these tendencies. In contrast to this system, no school can get a grant-in-aid from the Government in the United States of America, unless the medium of instruction in the school was English. The result of this policy has been that the biggest heterogeneous population in the world has become American in thought, word and deed. The European emigree is cent per cent Americanised in three generations. In the States itself, a man, say from California never thinks of organising a school for Californian children in say, New York.

The American unity has been tested by two world wars. On the contrary, a Bengalee or a Madrasi does not feel that there is anything common between him and the North Indians. A Madrasi has never attemped to adapt himself to North Indian conditions. He has not taken roots here. Like a Marwari in Calcutta, a Madrasi has come to Delhi to make money, so that he can return to his province and live in comfort and ease one day. He is angry with Malayalams or Andhras, because they too have preserved their separate existence, not only from North Indians but Madrasis also. The Malayalams have a Kerala Club in New Delhi. Madrasis, Bengalees, Gujratis, Marhattas, Andhras, Malayalam, and Punjabis, all of them talk of nationalism, but practise provincialism

THE TRAVANCORE BILL

The Travancore Education Bill has created quite a controversy even in New Delhi. That the state-aided education should be non-religious is admitted generally here. One view, however, is that Pandit Malaviya should be the last person to support the Bill and the Travancore Durbar should be the last state government to sponsor it. Pandit Malaviya is the chief founder of the Benares Hindu University, created by an act of Indian Legislature and supported by the Central Exchequer.

To live up to his professions, Panditji should either stop religious teachings at the University of Benares or should give up taking grant-in-aid from the Government of India. As for Travancore State, its whole basis is religious. The State is owned by a Hindu Deity-Shri Padmanabha—and the Maharaja of Travancore carried on the administration of the State for and on behalf of the Deity. The State should purge itself of this religious complexion before its administrators talk of purging education of religion.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE

"While no stage of agricultural education is adequately provided for, one is particularly struck by the niggardly provision for research and by perhaps an even greater neglect of the needs of practical farmers, including cattle farmers and dairymen. Nor can the existing provision be considered satisfactory in regard to the quality of instruction. With a few notable exceptions, the instruction given in the existing institution tends to be somewhat too theoretical or, at best, too idealistic and unrelated to the actual conditions of the country.

It would perhaps not be unfair comment to say that a graduate in Agriculture who is placed on a farm is likely to find that he must unlearn a great deal before he can utilise properly the useful knowledge of certain fundamental principles which he has acquired". This is the verdict on the progress of agricultural education in India, by a Committee of seven of which Sir V. T. Krishnamachari was the Chairman and Sir Pheroz Khareget, Dr. Sam Higinbottom and Dr. Sargent were amongst its members. The Committee, interalia, suggested that the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research should set up Council of Agricultural Education. The functions of the Conference will be mainly advisory, but it will be one of its most important duties to keep itself acquainted with the standard of instructions prevailing in the higher agricultural institutions.

PYRAMID-LIKE STRUCTURE

The Committee recommends that India's post-war agricultural education should be organised in pyramid like form-base being senior basic middle schools where agriculture would be adopted as basic craft and the apex being the institutions like the present Imperial Agriculture Research Institute and Imperial Veterinary Research Institute.

This pyramid-like structure will provide general education combined with practical training in agriculture suited to the needs of future farmers, special education for persons who will advise farmers as administrators or organisers and more advanced scientific and practical instruction of different standards for teachers and research workers.

It will be in the senior basic schools that a boy or girl will obtain introduction to the regular study of agriculture. These institutions will produce bulk of the farm hands. Above this base will stand the agricultural high schools, mostly located in the rural areas. These schools will combine general education with a strong agricultural bias. The third step of the pyramid will consist of farm institutions attached to model farms. These will be the lowest professional schools of Agronomy. Then come the agricultural colleges and universities which will provide agricultural education of university standard, covering three years in the case of those who pass through agricultural high schools and four years for others. At the top will be the central institutions for advanced research work where facilities for highest type of instruction and research will be provided.

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Over and above these institutions the Gommittee recommends short-term refresher courses in the various branches of agriculture and animal husbandry, including veterinary science, dairying, poultry farming, estate management etc. These courses will be conducted at farm institutions and agricultural colleges.

It is also proposed to start organisations of agriculturists, including organisations of young farmers. While still in schools, sons of farmers will be recruited as members of these bodies and will continue their membership for some after finishing their studies. They will be expected to do propaganda work for education as well as agriculture in the country side.

Agricultural fairs and exhibitions are recommended to become regular features of country life. For students of agricultural colleges there will be educational tours. They will also be encouraged in the art of public speaking. This will be particularly advantageous to those who desire to serve as advisers to farmers. The Report of the Committee has been circulated to the provinces for opinions.

POLICE OPENED FIRE THRICE IN DAHANU AND UMBERGAON

Story Of Communist Activities Among Varlis Of Thana District

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

Quiet has been restored in the Umbergaon and Dahanu talukas of the Thana District where there was considerable unrest among the Varlis in the latter part of September and the first half of October

In suppressing outbreaks of lawlessness, however, the police, in self-defence, had to open fire three times. Three Varlis were killed.

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES.

Communist activities among the Varlis, a very backward people, led to disturbances towards the end of September. In Dahanu taluka Varlis damaged grass crops; and they began to dissuade their kinsmen from working for the landlords. Political talk about taking lands from the landlords and giving them to the tenants was followed by an agricultural strike and a boycott of landlords.

Intimidation of landlords began early this month. Two landlords were assaulted and some of their property stolen.

When the District Superintendent of Police went to Achhad, a village near Bhilad, on October 10 to make enquiries, the police bus was stoned during the night. Three Varlis, however, were arrested and taken to the D.S.P.'s camp in a farm.

FIRING SEQUEL.

Varlis then began to collect in large numbers and disobeyed orders to disperse. Eventually they attacked. The police had to fire and one man was found dead after the Varlis had run away.

Immediately messages seem to have been sent to other villages and many more Varlis came to the area, armed with sticks, spears and other weapons. Landlords, marooned on their farms and perhaps in danger, were rescued by the police next morning. When a police party in a bus was confronted by a threatening mob of Varlis, fire was opened, but nobody is reported to have been injured.

The same afternoon, when the District Superintendent of Police and the Mamlatdar were going to a Varli meeting place to advise them to desist from unlawful methods and to represent their grievance by peaceful means, stones were showered at the bus and the mob became very hostile. For the third time the police opened fire and later the bodies of two Varlis were found.

STRIKE ENDS.

After this the Varlis' desire to fight disappeared and they returned to their villages. The strike also ended and Varlis started returning to work next day.

The landlords have now agreed to pay agricultural labourers the same wages as those fixed by the Revenue Department of the Government of Bombay for forest coupe labour—twelve annas a day for a man, ten annas for a woman and 6 1/2 annas for a child. The landlords have also agreed to pay new rates for grass cutting—Rs. 2/4, Rs. 1/8 and Rs. 1/4 for 500 lb. in each of three zones against Rs. 2, Rs. 1/8 and Rs. 1/4 last year.

Making D. D. T. In Ceylon

COLOMBO, Oct. 20 (U.P.A.): Laboratory experiments carried out in Colombo are held to prove conclusively that D.D.T., equal to the standard manufactured abroad, can be produced locally to combat the scourge of malaria.

No Hyderabad Civic Reception For Dow

HYDERABAD, SIND, October 18. (A. P. I.): The Hyderabad Municipality today rejected by a majority vote a proposal to present an address of welcome to His Excellency, Sir Hugh Dow, Governor of Sind, on his visit to the city next month.

BANK AUTHORITIES IN DILEMMA

Sequel To Ahmedabad Session Judge's Order

BOMBAY, Oct. 20

(From Our Correspondent)

Sensational developments are expected in the Municipal administration within a few days. Mr. Simms, the Commissioner has forwarded the judgment of the Sessions Judge, Bombay Government with his recommendation a new issue has arisen now and legal advice is being sought by the bank authorities whether payments of cheques of the Municipality signed by Chief Officer or Chairman are legal. Banks are perplexed, because after the Sessions Judge's clear judgment, it is opened that banks cannot make payments to 'illegal' municipality and if they pay, and if any taxpayer objects, banks will have to refund the money. The Sessions Judge in another case has ordered the Municipality to refund the money to mills within fifteen days.

B. C. P. W. BRAND

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Lamington Chambers.
Lamington Road. BOMBAY 4.

SPORTS JOTTINGS FROM HERE AND THERE

By J. C. Maitra

AUSTRALIANS ARRIVE TO-MORROW. ITINERARY STILL UNCERTAIN! BENGAL'S PROTEST. PROMPT DECISION CALLED FOR. OUR SELECTORS HANDICAPS. INDIA'S PRESENT WEAKNESS. SERVICE FOOTBALLERS ON TOUR. B.P.H.A.'s NEW VENTURE. SPIRIT OF ACCOMMODATION. FOREIGN TOURS IN AIR. DAVIS CUP AND WIMBLEDON. MAN MOHAN'S TRIUMPH.

The Australian Cricket Team will arrive here to-morrow. I have no doubt cricket-lovers in Bombay will extend to A. L. Hasset, their Captain, and his mates a hearty welcome to our land. In England they gained the reputation of being a very sporting lot. We expect them to be so in India too an end off the field. It is true that Hasset's team is nothing like an Australian Test side. But we may be sure that they will give our strongest combinations a good run for their money. Particularly in the fielding department they will set a brilliant example to our men who are always both to take it seriously enough.

The actual results of the matches are immaterial as the engagements are unofficial. But the general performances of our players are highly important as they will show the quality and measure of their attainments.

ITINERARY STILL UNCERTAIN!

Although the visitors have almost reached air shore, their itinerary is still in the melting pot. This is undoubtedly due to the haste with which the tour has been arranged. Nobody can blame the officials on either side for this hurried fixture. The exigencies of war are responsible for it. In peace time, such engagements are made months ahead, if not a year or two before the commencement of the tour. If the draft programme as circulated in the press were accepted by the Tour Committee of the Board of Control for Cricket in India in toto, there would have been no trouble. But in tryig to improve matters, the Sub-Committee has raised a hornet's nest about it.

Tommy Walker, Captain of the British Professional Football Team now touring India

BENGAL'S PROTEST

Bengal has expressed its inability to accept the altered dates in view of the fact that their grounds would not be suitable for play by the first week of November when their matches are down for show. As an alternative they have suggested the original dates proposed by the Honorary Secretary of the Board of Control. In fact if the original programme were adhered to, it would have saved the tourists a good deal of unnecessary travelling.

As at present arranged, they are to proceed to Lahore straight on their arrival at Bombay. Then they return here after playing at Lahore and Calcutta. If the Bengal suggestion is accepted, they will have come back to Bombay from Lahore and then proceed to Calcutta.

Either way it will entail a good deal of needless travelling to the tourists and a lot of unnecessary expense to the Board of Control. It would have been for better to begin the tour from Bombay and end it at Madras via Lahore and Calcutta.

PROMPT DECISION CALLED FOR

Perhaps the altered programme gives Bombay a better season than it was originally proposed. But in a short and hurried tour like the present one, you cannot have things in your own way and according to your liking. However, I am afraid it is now too late to revert to the original itinerary. It will hardly be possible for Bombay to make necessary arrangements within so short a time. Therefore I do not see any other alternative than concede Bengal's request. It will not do for the Board of Control to tell Bengal to accept the programme as it is or please itself, as advised by Bori Bunder, because the blame dos not lie so much with the C.A.B. as on the Tour Committee. Besides it is sure to cause a good deal of heart-burning in Bengal if their claim is overlooked. And that will mean more trouble in future.

I trust a way will be found out soon to avoid a serious deadlock and keen disappointment in the Eastern province—not to say anything about the financial loss which the curtailment or transfer of the matches will engender.

OUR SELECTORS HANDICAPS

For a short tour like the present one the matches are well arranged. It will give the stalwarts from each zone an opportunity to try their strength with the visitors at their respective centres. This will certainly make the matches less one-sided than they generally are when they are left to particular associations. Then the unofficial Tests in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras will show the capabilities of the Indian Cricketers as a whole. Unfortunately the time left is very short for making proper selections either for the Zonal or the National teams.

The present form of most of the players are unknown. Neither can they be said to be in their best forms as they have had no opportunity of playing in any representative matches of late. The selectors will therefore have to go by the past reputations of the old stagers. I have no doubt they have all got busy by now in building up their respective sides on paper. And we shall see the result of their efforts before many days have elapsed.

There is one thing I am particularly happy about, and that is, the matches with the representatives of each zone which will give us an idea of their comparative strength, and which incidentally will pace the way for the inauguration of the Zonal tournament in the year future.

INDIA'S PRESENT WEAKNESS

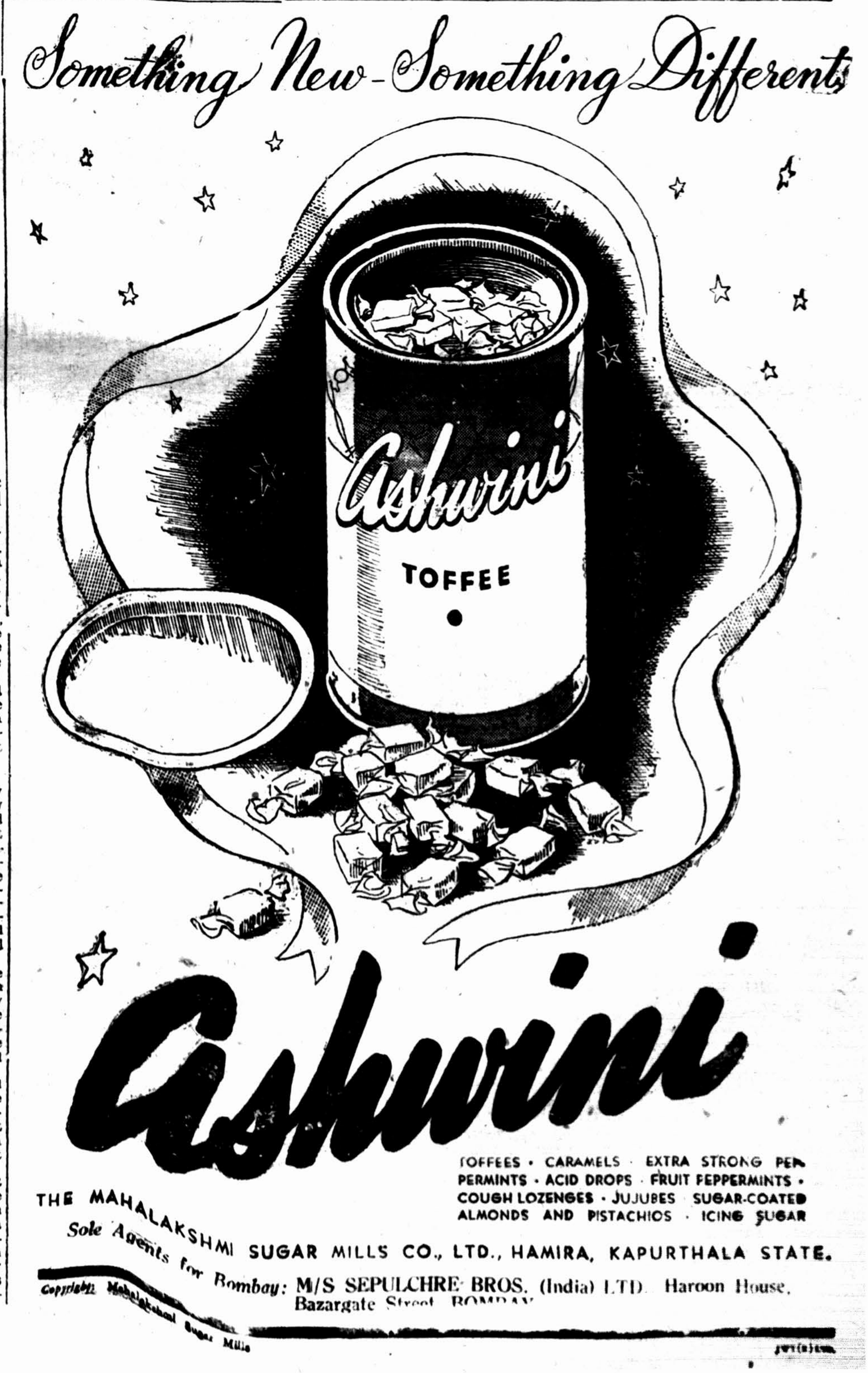
As far as the All-India is concerned it is not very difficult to say who will form the combination. With Vijay Merchant in the leadership, it is more than likely that L. Amarnath, Vijay Hazare Rusi Modi, K. C. Ibrahim, Amir Elahi, C. S. Nayudu, S. N. Banerjee, S. Mushtaq Ali, Vinoo Mankad with R. B. Nimbalkar as wicket-keeper, will form the team. There may be change here and there to suit special circumstances. But the nucleus will remain the same.

The team will be particularly weak in fast attack. Nobody has come forward yet to take the place of Mahomed Nissar. Similarly the void created by the sad and premature demise of Amar Singh still remains unfilled. So the brunt of the fight will have to be borne by our slow spinners aided as they must be by sound fielding. It remains to be seen how our great batsmen fare against the crafty Kangaroos.

SERVICE FOOTBALLERS ON TOUR

Soccer dies very hard in Bombay

(Continued on Page 17)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Hot Reception For Gurkhas At Semarang

"Any Attempt To Impose Dutch Rule Would Provoke Further Clashes," Warns Dr. Hatta

Brockway Regards Use Of Indian Troops In Indonesia As An Outrage

BATAVIA, October 20. (Reuter) "delayed": Gurkha troops, who began occupying Semarang in Java early this morning, had a hostile reception in contrast to the welcome which their comrades received at Bandoeng yesterday, cables Narayan Rajamani, Reuter's Indian Correspondent.

TOWN QUIET

At noon, the Indonesian Governor, who marched into the Allied camp under the protection of a white flag, stated that shots had been fired by the Japanese, not by the Indonesians. This statement, however, is viewed sceptically here as it is thought extremely unlikely that the Japanese would dare to do this. The latest reports from Semarang state that the town was quiet, but two Gurkhas were killed and six wounded in the morning's affrayi.

In anothtr sector of the city, owing to genuine misunderstanding, fire was exchanged between the Japanese and a company of Gurkhas with the result that one Gurkha was wounded, three Japanese killed and one seriously wounded.

REACTION TO ATTLEE'S STATEMENT

First Republican reaction to Prime Minister Attlee's references to Indonesia is that it is not conducive to an early restoration of peace in the country. The republican Vice-President Dr. Mohammad Hatta said "Mr. Attlee's statement does not materially alter the situation".

While appreciating why the British Government could not legally recognise the Indonesian Republic at present, Dr. Hatta stated that the United Nations could do so. Any attempt to impose Dutch rule, he added, would only provoke furthtr clashes.

"On the other hand, the process of releasing internees and prisoners of war would be considerably accelerated if the existing Indonesian administration was recognised as the "de facto" Government.

JOINT PETITION TO DUTCH PREMIER

THE HAGUE, Oct. 20 (A.P.A.): A group of 100 prominent Dutchmen and Indonesian residents of the Netherlands said today they planned to submit a petition to Premier Schermerhorn asking for negotiations with Indonesian nationalists for a peaceful solution to the current difficulties in the Netherlands East Indies.

PLEA FOR NATION-WIDE STRIKE

LUCKNOW, OCT. 20 (A.P.I.): AN APPEAL TO TRADE UNION LEADERS AND OTHERS TO ORGANISE BIG STRIKES AND DEMONSTRATIONS THROUGHOUT THE LENGTH AND BREADTH OF INDIA "TO BRING PRESSURE ON THE FOREIGN RULERS IMMEDIATELY TO ISSUE ORDERS FOR THE WITHDRAWAL OF INDIAN TROOPS FROM INDONESIA" IS MADE BY DR. M. ATAL, LEADER OF THE CONGRESS MEDICAL MISSION TO CHINA IN A STATEMENT TO THE PRESS

He says: "It is a matter of great shame that when the Labour Government is in power in England, British and Indian soldiers should be sent to Indonesia to crush the freedom movement of Indonesians. Britain under the Conservatives was indirectly responsible for the defeat of the Spanish Republican Government and the establishment of the Fascist Franco regime there. Now British Labour Government is actively engaged in crushing the revolt for freedom in Indonesia."

Dr. Atal fails to understand why leaders of public opinion in England "are keeping mum over monstrous deeds of their Government in Indonesia.

Dishonour To Labour And Insult To India

LONDON, Oct. 20. (U.P.I.): "I REGARD THE USE OF THE INDIAN TROOPS AGAINST THE INDONESIAN LIBERATION MOVEMENT AS AN OUTRAGE. IT IS A DISHONOUR TO THE LABOUR MOVEMENT AND IT IS AN INSULT TO THE FREEDOM LOVING TRADITIONS OF THE INDIAN PEOPLE", DECLARED MR. FENNER BROCKWAY, POLITICAL SECRETARY TO THE INDEPENDENT LABOUR PARTY, IN A SPECIAL STATEMENT TO THE "UNITED PRESS OF INDIA."

Mr. Fenner Brockway added: "I am receiving almost daily messages from Dr. Soebjardo, Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Indonesian Republican Government. He welcomes the proposal that a delegation of Labour M.P.'s and others should go to Java to investigate the situation. I am in touch with some Labour M.P.s but there will be difficulties to get permission.

"I have also received messages from the Youth Movement in Indonesia urging that the Indonesian youth in Europe should be allowed to attend the World Youth Conference. I have had a cable from the Indonesian Youth Organisation in Holland asking to be represented at the World Youth Conference. I am pressing the authorities to get them admission."

BATAVIA, Oct. 20. (A.P.A.): Dr. Soekarno, President of the unrecognised Indonesian Nationalist Government, to-day dispatched an appeal to President Truman asking the American Government to prohibit the use of American equipment by Dutch forces against Indonesians.

The radiogram to Truman said: "I beg to inform you that representatives of the Dutch Government, in an attempt to re-establish Dutch colonial administration in Indonesia, have recruited their own army from Dutch prisoners of war and Eurasians who are wearing American uniforms and are equipped with American arms, munitions and trucks".

Indonesian Seamen At Tilbury On Strike

LONDON, Oct. 20. (Reuter): The Communist newspaper the "Daily Worker" states to-day that about 130 Indonesian seamen, composing part of the crew of the Dutch Merchant Ship 'Sibajak' docked at Tilbury, Thames Port, have gone on strike.

A "Daily Worker" reporter adds: "Sibajak" is owned by the Royal Netherlands Government, and I understand that the Dutch authorities are keeping the Indonesian crew under arrest on board the ship, which is due to sail to-night.

"It appears that Indonesian seamen refused to help load and sail "Sibajak", because they understand that the ship is to carry Dutch military forces and equipment to Java for use against the Indonesian Republican Government."

REDEEM EVER-NEW PLEDGE

Leaders' Appeal For Votes And Funds For Election Campaign

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 20. (A.P.I.): An appeal for votes and for funds for the election campaign issued under the signatures of Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Pandit S. K. D Paliwal, Shree Purshotamdas Tandon, Acharya Narendra Dev, Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai and Mr. Sampurnanand says:—

"The Congress has decided to contest the elections to the Central and Provincial Assemblies. In spite of the many handicaps and obstructions placed in its way, it will enter this contest on the issue of the immediate independence of India and equal rights and opportunities for every citizen of free India. It will have for its battle cry 'Quit India'.

"After three years of storm and stress, of mass upheaval in India against alien and imperialist domination and its ruthless suppression, we have dedicated ourselves anew to the great and sacred cause of India's Freedom, for realisation of which so many of our countrymen and countrywomen have laid down their lives and undergone lifelong suffering.

"A chance comes to you now to show your adherence to the National Congress, which has become the living and vibrant symbol of India's unconquerable will to Freedom and Independence, to the principle and objectives of the Congress and to that well-beloved cause to which we have pledged ourselves so often.

REDEEM THE PLEDGE.

"We appeal to our people in this province to be true to this old and ever-new pledge which yet has to be redeemed, and to remember that in the elections that are to come, individuals do not count, sectarian cries do not count, small groupings do not count—only one thing counts: the Freedom and Independence of our Motherland, from which all other freedoms will follow to our people".

"....We appeal to our people for funds for the election campaign and connected activities, large funds are needed for these purposes and we trust that all those who have the freedom of India at heart, whether they are rich or poor, WILL CONTRIBUTE TO THIS FUND, AND THUS NOT ONLY BE PARTNERS IN THE SUCCESS AT THE ELECTIONS, BUT ALSO BE FELLOW-TRAVELLERS IN THE ONWARD MARCH WHICH WILL LEAD TO THE FINAL STAGE OF SWARAJ AND FREEDOM."

Korean Provisional Govt. Claims Recognition

Chinese Mission Leaves For Mongolia To Witness Plebiscite

CHUNGKING, Oct. 19 (Reuter):—The Provisional Government of Korea has made approaches to the Chinese and the United States Governments for recognition reports Reuter.

Mr. Kim Koo, 70-year-old President of the Provisional Government, intends shortly to drop his title and return to Korea as a private citizen. He plans to consult with leaders of the Socialist, Communist and Democratic parties for an early general election.

He also intends to remove the barrier along the latitude of 38 degrees north which splits the country into the Russian occupied northern zone and the American occupied southern zone.

He told Reuter: "The barrier is not good. Korea's electricity is in the north and industry in the south. One is cut off from the other."

He does not want to lead his government home. He believes that the people want the Provisional Government, but he wants the 25,000,000 Koreans to go to polls to confirm it in office.

"I should be happy to serve in a coalition government if it is the will of the people", he said.

According to reliable estimates, 80 per cent of the Koreans want Mr. Kim Koo as leader of the independence which was voted to them by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek, President Roosevelt and Mr. Winston Churchill at Cairo.

He has the support of Democrats, the strongest political group inside Korea to-day. He has also the backing of the bulk of Koreans living abroad.

A Chinese mission headed by Mr. Lei Facheng, Vice-Minister of the Interior, has left here for Urga in Mongolia in a Soviet plane to supervise plebiscite which will decide the question of the independence of Outer Mongolia.

Truman To Make Statement Next Week

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20. (Reuter): After conferring with his full Cabinet on the United States labour situation, in which disputes are keeping 47,000 workers idle, President Truman has delayed his promised statement of policy until next week.

WALES BEAT ENGLAND

LONDON, Oct. 20. (Reuter): The final result of the Soccer International was:—

Wales 1, England 0.

British Attitude To Greece

LONDON, Oct. 19 (Reuter): Britain has indicated that she will oppose any attempt to seize power in Greece by force, declared the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs Mr. Hector McNeil in Parliament today.

D. I. R. TO GO ON APRIL 1, 1946

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, OCT. 19: INDIA GOVERNMENT WILL TERMINATE FROM APRIL 1, 1946 THE STATE OF EMERGENCY WHICH WAS DECLARED AT THE OUTBREAK OF WAR.

From this date, it is expected that the Centre will cease to interfere with the Provinces in matters of Law, Price Controls, Requisitions, etc. Thus it is presumed that the Defence of India Act will also cease to function and in future it will not be used for the purpose of political arrests.

At the same time the Government of India intend to keep certain powers which would be needed to further the post-war plans.

PREVENTION OF HOARDING AND PROFITEERING

BOMBAY, Oct. 20. (A.P.I.): The Provincial Governments are assuming authority for the enforcement of the provisions of the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance. This power vested in the Industries and Civil Supplies Department, Government of India, and was exercised through the enforcement section of the Department.

The Government of Bombay has issued a notification to-day empowering the Joint Secretaries of the Finance Department (Supply) and Directors of Civil Supplies, Bombay, to sanction prosecutions for offences under the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance.

STOP PRESS

MAHATMA'S BENGAL TOUR POSTPONED

NEW DELHI, Oct. 20. (U.P.I.): According to private advices received here, Mahatma Gandhi's Bengal tour has been postponed for a few days. It is not yet decided when he will leave for Bengal.

GURKHA'S THREE-HOUR BATTLE

BATAVIA, Oct. 19. (Delayed). (A.P.A.): Indian Gurkhas fought a three-hour battle, after landing at Semarang to-day, with slight casualties, in their attempt to take over the city from Japanese and Indonesians.

ANGLO-AMERICAN TRADE TALKS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (Reuter): The Anglo-American trade and financial talks have reached a deadlock at the highest level. The top group of both the delegations have been in "secret session four days now without reaching an agreement. Great efforts are, however, being made by both sides to bring the negotiations to a successful conclusion.

LARGE-SCALE GUERILLA WARFARE THREATENED

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Oct. 20: It is learnt in London that Indonesians in Java are threatening to surround Batavia unless Dutch flag is taken down in the city. There are reports that disorders have now occurred in Sumatra as well as Java. Indonesian National Army is launching a large-scale guerilla warfare against the Dutch.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (DECEMBER).

New York, Oct 20.

Previous Closing	23.47
To-day's Opening	23.56
Difference	+9
To-day's Closing	23.55
Difference	+8

TRAM-CAR-LORRY COLLISION

3 Injured In Smash Near Flora Fountain

FLORA FOUNTAIN AT CHURCHGATE STREET, WAS THE SCENE OF A TERRIBLE SMASH ON SATURDAY AT ABOUT 9 P.M., RESULTING IN INJURIES TO THREE PERSONS, ONE OF WHOM WAS VERY SERIOUSLY INJURED.

It seems a double-decker tram car was proceeding from the Bori Bunder end towards Flora Fountain. Just while it was entering the traffic island near the Fountain it collided with a military lorry which was attempting to cross the rails from the Esplanade Road end. The impact was terrific that the tram car was derailed, and had it not been for the lamp-post nearby it would have probably turned topsy-turvy. As it is the lamp-post halted the rush of the car, the lamp-post affording it a welcome 'support'! The front and rear portions of the car as well as of the lorry were badly smashed.

The lorry driver and the driver and conductor of the car were injured. They were removed to the G. T. Hospital. The condition of the lorry driver is considered to be very serious.

Several accidents have taken place in the past near this traffic island, which is not so well lit as it ought to be, taking into consideration the flow of vehicular and pedestrian traffic, even in late hours of the night.

CYCLONE HAVOC ON EAST COAST

15 Dead, 7 Injured Near Cocanada

CALCUTTA, Oct. 20 (A.P.I.): THE CYCLONIC STORM THAT HAS BEEN BLOWING SINCE OCTOBER 16 FROM THE BAY OF BENGAL HAS WEAKENED INTO A DEPRESSION AND IS NOW CENTRED AT 8 HOURS (I.S.T.) TODAY ABOUT 50 MILES EAST OF NIZAMABAD, IN HYDERABAD STATE, ACCORDING TO REPORTS GATHERED FROM THE METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, ALIPORE.

The depression is likely to move North-West towards West-Rajputana and West-Central India. In the neighbourhood of the storm, the wind speed does not exceed 30 to 35 miles per hour.

TRAFFIC DISORGANISED

As a result of the storm, a breach has occurred in the railway line between Waltair and Rajamundry about 40 miles South of Waltair and through running has been suspended. The Down Madras Mail is, therefore, held up on the other side of the breach, and a duplicate mail is being run from Waltair.

The Up Madras Mail, which left Howrah yesterday, arrived at Waltair today and is being diverted via Vizianagram, Raipur, Nagpur, Wardha, Balharsha, Kazipet and Bezwada. The mail leaving Howrah today will run up to Waltair only

Passengers who left Madras on the 17th by the Down Madras Mail arrived at Howrah today by the duplicate train. Among them was Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru

STORM HOLDS UP TRAIN

Interviewed on his arrival, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru said that the train was held up by the cyclone for over ten hours at Tenali. The storm was blowing with great force and the driver dared not proceed lest the train should be blown off. The mail proceeded via Balharshah, and right up to Balharshah they found that trees and roofs of houses had been blown off by the storm.

The inclement weather in Calcutta since yesterday, says the Alipore meteorological office, is due to the storm which passed inland from the Bay of Bengal between Masulipatam and Cocanada on October 18. It is expected that the weather will continue to be gloomy with intermittent rain.

The rainfall recorded at Alipore in the last 24 hours ending 2 hours (I.S.T.) to-day is 0.78 inches.

Mails for Madras from Calcutta are now going up to Waltair by 4 up Madras Mail. Beyond Waltair, mails are being despatched by 2 Up Bombay Mail via Nagpur.

According to the latest available information regarding the cyclone on the North East line of M. and S. M. Railway, the rain has stopped though heavy winds are still blowing.

Fifteen persons died while moving inland from the sea coast near Cocanada according to a telegram received by the Government of Madras from the Collector of East Godavari Seven persons are reported missing from Nandakuru village also near Cocanada.

Surprise Revolution Succeeds!

Rebels In Control Of Venezuela

Argentine Troops Revolt At Campo-de-Mayo

LONDON, OCT. 20. (REUTER): THE SURPRISE REVOLUTION IN PEACEFUL PROSPEROUS VENEZUELA, WHICH HAS BEWILDERED AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES AND UNITED STATES OFFICIALS, APPEARS TO HAVE SUCCEEDED.

STORY OF REVOLT

The story of the revolt is told in a cable received early to-day from Reuter's correspondent in Caracas, E.P.Le Cours, who says that the revolt of young army officers, which began in Maracay and Caracas on Thursday afternoon, appeared yesterday afternoon to have overthrown the Government, leaving the rebels in control of the country.

His despatch continues: The military garrison of Maracay, composed of about 3,000 men, as well as the airforce, which has its most important base there, is under control of revolutionaries.

The military garrison of Caracas, with the exception of the military barracks of Embrosio Plaza and some isolated groups, is fighting on the side of the revolutionaries.

The police who supported the Government, surrendered early yesterday afternoon, after combined attacks from regular and civil armed soldiers.

The barracks of San Carlos, where the rebellion was put down at first, surrendered only after being bombed for about an hour

It is not known where President Medina is at present, though it is said that he was captured by the revolutionaries. (A later report from a rebel radio station said he was in the hands of rebels, says Reuter).

The National Guard, who up to the present had been faithful to the Government, does not seem to be willing to surrender, and it is expected that there will be clashes between this body and the Revolutionary Army, which is composed of regular units.

Venezuelan coast revolutionaries have the situation well in hand, although they are not thought to have taken any action Venezuelan and foreign ships are still loading and unloading their cargoes.

The gunboat "Urdaneta" tried to leave port yesterday morning, but it was forced to return as a result of warning shots from the coastal battery.

COMMUNISTS SUPPORT GOVT.

Little news has been received from other parts of the country, although at Barquisimeto an important commercial city, a Communist radio station is still broadcasting propaganda in favour of the Government. Since the beginning, Communists have been supporting the Government of President Medina.

Ex-President Lopez Contreras is reported to be a prisoner of the revolutionaries, and there is no news of Angel Biaggini, official candidate to the Presidency.

A report from Bogota, Colombia, stated about 400 persons had been killed in the fighting in Caracas, according to newspaper reports.

The reports stated that rebels include a large number of junior Army officers led by Rafael Gomez, son of the former Dictator Juan Vincente Gomez.

NO MILITARISTIC AMBITIONS.

A Captain of the Revolutionary Staff at the captured Military Academy in Caracas told Reuter's correspondent that the revolt was arranged to take place before the presidential elections with the object of handing over power to a President elected by the People and not by Congress as at present. He added that the revolutionaries had no militaristic ambitions and the movement was not to be compared with the "coup de tat" in Argentina and Bolivia.

TROOPS REVOLT AT CAMPO DE MAYO

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 18 (Reuter): Reports from a reliable source late tonight stated that troops at Campo De Mayo (the Argentine military centre) rebelled when young officers refused to be disarmed by their new Commander General, Urban Hilleta.

The airbase at Palomar was standing by ready to bomb Campo de Mayo if the revolt was not ended. In several other places the Government had taken precautionary measures by sending troops to strategic points.

MONTEVIDEO, Oct. 19 (Reuter): The situation in Buenos Aires tonight was reported to be very tense with police inviting the people to return to their homes.

Unconfirmed reports from the neighbourhood of Campo de Mayo telephoned to Buenos Aires, stated that troops were stationed along roads and in Palomar and that military aircraft were active on the air field.

SAPRU DELAYED TEN HOURS

CALCUTTA, Oct. 20. (A.P.I.): Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru arrived to-day in Calcutta. He was expected yesterday, but the Madras mail by which he was travelling was detained for about 10 hours at Tenali by a cyclone. The journey was completed to-day by duplicate train.

Sir Tej Bahadur who was taken ill at Madras, is running a high temperature. He is programmed to leave to-morrow for Allahabad

SAPRU EXAMINED BY DR. ROY

Sir Tej Bahadur was examined by Dr. K. S. Roy on his arrival at 5 p.m. he was running 102.4 degrees temperature.

It is hoped that Sir Tej Bahadur would be able to appear on November 5 in the I.N.A. Officers' Court martial at Delhi.

Jinnah Meets A. G. G.

QUETTA, October 19 (A.P.I.): Mr. M. A. Jinnah had an interview with the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan at the Residency this morning. The interview lasted about one hour.

ROOF OF RACE COURSE BUILDING COLLAPSES

Hundreds Of Spectators Injured In Crash

WORCESTER, Oct. 20 (Reuter): Half way through the programme at the Worcester Races, today, there was a rending crash as the roof of the totalisator building in the centre of the course collapsed throwing down hundreds of people, who had defied official instructions to leave the roof. All available police and ambulance men were summoned by loud speakers to attend the injured among were servicemen.

Unprecedented crowds attended the course today the second day meeting which is the first for four years. All attendants records were broken, and the gates were shut half an hour before the start of the first race. Huge crowds, who were locked out, rushed to the gates when opened to admit a few owners and trainers who arrived late. Mounted Police were hurriedly summoned to restore order.

200 M. P.'s SUPPORT AZAD'S PROTEST

LONDON, Oct. 20. (U.P.A.): Two hundred Labour members of the Parliament have expressed their support of Maulana Azad's protest at the use of Indian troops against Asiatics, particularly in Java.

This move followed a strong letter of protest both by Maulana A. K. Azad and the India League's Secretary, Dr. V. K. Krishna Menon, to Prime Minister, Clement Attlee, who had previously indicated that the British had strong "moral obligations" to help the Dutch regain control of Java.

DOCKERS REMAIN IDLE AND REITERATES DEMAND

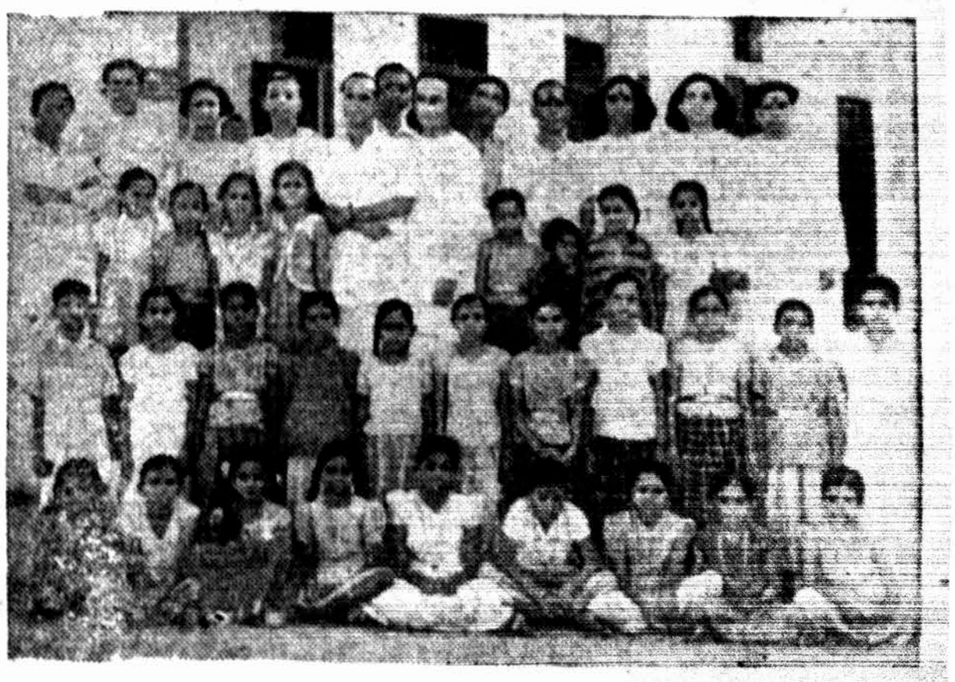
LONDON, Oct. 20. (U.P.A.): At the end of the third week, 38,000 dockers continued to remain idle at London and the northern ports, reiterating their determination to stay out despite the hardship for their families until their demands are conceded.

Hopes of resumption of work by the Birkenhead dockers this morning failed to materialize although they voted yesterday in favour of resuming. At 8 a.m. 1,200 dockers assembled at the gates of the Birkenhead docks ready to resume work, but after delegates of the unofficial strike committee talked with several groups of dockers they decided to remain out. As Birkenhead was the starting point of the strike it was believed that the return to work of these dockers would mean a general drift back.

JINNAH LEAVES FOR KARACHI

QUETTA, Oct. 20, (A. P. I.): Mr. M. A. Jinnah left Quetta to-day for Karachi. He is likely to stay in Karachi for four days before proceeding to Bombay from where he will leave for the Frontier Province in the middle of November.

PARIS, Oct. 20, (Reuter): Italy has been readmitted to the International Labour Organisation from which she withdrew in 1939 at the ILO Conference.



Group photo of the staff and students of 'Natana Niketan' at the inauguration ceremony of the institution with Gopinath, the well-known dancer in the centre. This is a new Dan Centre which Gopinath has opened in Madras.

Our Exclusive Feature

NEW WORLD—OR NEW WORLD WAR?

By Louis Fischer

NEW YORK, (BY CABLE)

We now have two sure signs of peace: the great powers have returned to their pre-war rivalry, and the colonies refuse to return to their pre-war slavery.

The peoples of Indonesia and Indo-China, of Korea and of other colonial areas, seem to have taken seriously the news that the world war is ended. To them it seems to mean that the pre-war world is also ended. They are today reminding the big powers what the war was for. It was a war for the Four Freedoms, the United Nations said. "Does that include the freedom to be free?"—Gandhi asked me when I spent a week in Sevagram in 1942. This is the very question which several hundred million inhabitants of Eastern Asia are now asking.

When Great Britain, Russia, the United States, France and Holland announced that the war was a war for freedom, they intended to indicate that it was a war to keep them free from Nazi Germany, fascist Italy and militarist-dictatorial Japan. Another interpretation has been volunteered during the last few weeks by the fighting of the Javanese and Annamites; the oppressed races of Asia appear to believe that it was likewise a war for freedom from Great Britain, Russia, the United States, France, and Holland.

The colonies do not want a future that is like their past. The key to peace is change away from the ugly, bloody, hungry, unjust past. The second world war will either have brought a new world or it will have brought a new world war.

Lazy And Fat

In India, in 1942, I asked Lord (then Sir Archibald) Wavell how he understood the quick collapse of the British imperial positions in Malaya, etc., under the sudden Japanese attack. Wavell replied, "We had grown fat and lazy in those areas where nothing had happened for centuries except tin mining and rubber growing."

Apparently, the Dutch and French had grown just as lazy and fat.

Asia, however, is not interested in bearing the lazy and fat white man's burden. Hence the recent uprisings.

Inevitably, the Dutch representatives in the Hague and London, have stated that the Indonesians were armed and instigated by the Japanese. This may be true. But it does not change the fact that the Indonesians and Indo-Chinese are in revolt against the iniquities of foreign rule.

While the Colonial people, as in Indonesia, refuse to return to their pre-war slavery, the great powers have already returned to their pre-war rivalry. Where will this lead to?

Inevitably, Dr. Charles van der Plas, chief Netherlands agent in Java which, with its seventy million inhabitants is the India of the Dutch Empire, has asserted that the group backing Dr. Soe Karno, the leader of the independence movement, 'consists of forty to a hundred people of some education." This always helps. It helps to make matters worse.

Inevitably, moreover, the Dutch authorities declare that Queen Wilhelmina has already promised Java self-government. Dr. van der Plas adds that Holland is prepared to grant "autonomy" to Java "in a few years;" then, he says, Java would enjoy equality with Holland "in a joint parliament under the Crown." This follows the modern imperialist pattern.

Power Politics

The Indonesian rebels refuse to treat with the Dutch. They vow they will fight the Netherlands armed forces now en route from Holland and elsewhere. They did not resist the British occupation which succeeded Japanese rule. A similar attitude was adopted by the Indo-Chinese who have not objected to American, British and Chinese intervention.

All this can be understood only against the background of the mounting rivalry among the big powers.

The United States and Great Britain energetically supported the independence of Syria and Lebanon at the expense of the French empire. The United States and China are very friendly to the Indo-Chinese independence movement. The United States and Great Britain have manifested open sympathy for the Indonesian champions of independence. The United States wants early independence for Korea.

This is not idealism or anti-imperialism. It is power politics.

The days of big empires for small powers are drawing to a close. Holland, France, Belgium, and Portugal cannot keep their overseas possessions without the assistance and benevolence of one of the Big Three. This was beginning to be evident before 1939. Today, the most important trend in world affairs is the concentration of power in the hands of America, Russia and Britain. Lesser imperialist nations which must be carried on the backs of the Big Powers are becoming a nuisance.

Holland, France, Portugal and Belgium will of course try to accommodate themselves to the Big Power monopoly. France is most likely to succeed because she is the strongest and most important of the second-class powers, and because fear of Russian expansion in Europe is driving her into the Anglo-American western bloc. Molotov's fight to exclude France (and China) from the London deliberations on Balkan issues has accelerated the trend towards a new, informal Anglo-American-French triple entente. The national elections of October twentieth will show whether France can continue to move in the same direction. She will if the French Communists receive an electoral setback. Molotov's anti-French diplomacy in London has not helped them.

Conflict In Korea

The relations between the west and Russia likewise play a decisive role in Korea. Roosevelt, Churchill and Chiang Kai-shek asserted at the Cairo conference in November, 1943, that, "mindful of the enslavement of the people of Korea, they are determined that in due course Korea shall become free and independent." At present, under a previous arrangement, Korea is cut in two by the thirty-eight parallel. North of that line is under Russian occupation, south under American occupation. Strong pressure is being exerted to withdraw the American army. This, naturally, would require the simultaneous evacuation of the Soviet forces—which is what the western powers want.

Alarm over Russian expansionism is impelling the western nations to become champions of independence and non-intervention in Turkey, Persia, and Korea. The same sentiment explains America's dynamic endeavours to unite China under a national government. It also intensifies Anglo-American-French desires to rescue Rumania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Hungary, and Austria from superimposed dictatorships.

Under the impact of international affairs and colonial discontent, the wartime social and political glacier is beginning to break up.

A Real Test

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Ref. No. 9397/45 23.9. 1945

To
The Indian Metal & Steel Products Ld.,
20/1, Lalbazar Street,
Calcutta.

We are pleased to inform you that your "WILSON" Safe saved us from a heavy loss from a determined burglary in our Bank in the night of 18th.Sept'45. All the marks left on the safe clearly indicate that the most effective weapons and methods were employed. But nothing has availed them and the "WILSON" Safe has held its own admirably which is a matter of great comfort to us.
We offer our heartfelt thanks & gratitude for the great reliability and superiority of your Safe and wish we had not taken chance with the other safes. We would request you to supply us a new 42" Fire & Burglar resisting "WILSON" Safe. We make it a point to insist on "WILSON" Safes for all our office and Branches. You may please note that the burglary has been reported to the Police.
Again with much thanks,

Yours faithfully,
for UNITED BANKING CORPN. LTD.
S. K. Mukherjee
Managing Director.

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Filing Cabinet,
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Don't use dyes! Use our Ayurvedic scented oil and let your grey hairs turn black up to 60 years. Your eyesight will be improved and headache cured. If a few hairs has turned grey, then buy a phial for Rs. 2/8/-, if more, then buy a phial for Rs. 3/8/- if almost all, then purchase one phial for Rs. 5/-. Double price will be refunded in case of failure.

WHITE LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

A few days' application of this medicine will show wonderful effect in White Leprosy and Leucoderma. Get rid of these horrible diseases by application of this medicine in spite of failure by hundreds Hakims, Doctors, Kavirajs and advertisers. Price Rs. 2/8/- for 15 days.

MIRACULOUS HERB

The mere sight of it cures at once serious scorpion-bites, of hornests and bees also. It cured lakhs of sufferers. Keep it for hundreds of years and its efficacy is unaffected. Price Re 1/- per root, 3 for Rs. 2/8/- only. BABU BRIJNANDAN SAHAI, B.A. B.L., Advocate, Patna High Court writes: "I have tried "Scorpion Bite Cure" herb and have found it very efficacious. One small root can be used for curing hundreds. It is a useful and innocent herb and deserves public patronage."

MRITUNJAY SUDHA AUSHADHALAY.
(101) Hazaribagh.

Overwhelming Majority For Interim Popular Govt.

FAIR AND SQUARE DEAL FOR MINORITIES

What Replies To "Chronicle" Poll Show

This is the last of the political questions, which, it was thought, would interest the average newspaper reader sufficiently to provide in the replies a fair specimen of the public mind on an important issue of national policy. The number of replies received, however, is low, particularly if we study them community wise. Minorities seem to be wholly apathetic on a matter which may be taken to determine the fate of the country for another decade or more. Perhaps this reflects the present mood of lassitude, wherein such issues do not interest the public quite so much as the main problem, where the replies received were encouraging in number.

Of the total replies received, an overwhelming majority, 89 p.c., including those from minority communities, are in favour of Interim Popular Governments being formed in the Provinces, pending elections. 5½ p. c. are against, while an equal proportion are indifferent. A slightly higher proportioln,—94½ p.c.—are also in favour of a similar Interim Government being formed at the Centre, the rest being indifferent.

MAJORITY FAVOURS COALITION GOVT.

If such Governments are to be formed, a large majority,— 67 p. c.., are in favour of Coalition Governments, while only a third of the total replies favour a single party ministry in the Provinces. This may well be taken as good evidence of the majority community to give a fair and square deal to the minorities, even during interim period, when the foundations are to be laid for a new Constitution.

On question 4, the replies are unanimous that Governors and Viceroys should have no say in the appointment of such Ministries. 89 p. c. feel that such Ministries should be formed out of the leaders or nominees of the principal Parties, and the rest are indifferent; 22 p. c. feel that Provincial Ministries must be made up of the same individuals as were in office before the constitution was suspended in some of the Provinces under Section 93 of the Government of India Act, 1935, while 50 p. c. are against this course, and the rest 28 p. c. are indifferent.

Taking the answers by occupation, it is interesting to note that more than half the replies come from businessmen, while about 40 p. c. are from professional men of all kinds. The balance were from students, public or officials. Political consciousness has, apparently grown very fast among businessmen, perhaps a reflection of the realisation of the intimate connection big business now-a-days has with politics.

SPORTS JOTTINGS FROM HERE AND THERE

(Continued From Page 13)

nowadays. Although it is nearing the end of October, it is not over even at the Cooperage. There will be two interesting engagements at the old venue this week-end. Tommy Walker's professional teams has come here after a triumphal tour of the rest of India, and they will meet a combined services XI and an Indian XI on Saturday and Sunday respectively. I doubt very much if the local sides will be able to love the colours of the visitors or give them an even battle in any way. We can only hope that they will put up a decent show against their redoubtable opponents. I do not see any reason why the Indian players should feel cowed down or nervous. If they do not hang on to the ball too long and make full use of the speed by through passes they are sure to do well. But, for heaven's sake, do not lift the ball high. If you do, you will dig your own grave!

B. P. H. A.'S NEW VENTURE

The new Committee of the Bombay Provincial Association seems to have taken up their work in right earnest. Anybody passing along Churchgate Street can see how things are moving at the Southern end of the Cross Maidan. We have not seen stands at two sides of the Association ground for a long time, but there they are! I am sure the hockey-going public will greatly appreciate the spirit of accommodation now pervading the new office-bearers. Please do not think that I, as an office-bearer of the Association, am trying to pat my own back. Nothing of the kind as I had no hand in these innovations. I only hope that the Association will reap the full benefit of them. It suffered heavy financial losses during the last two years. Therefore it is high time, in the interest of the game itself, that it recoups all its losses soon.

SPIRIT OF ACCOMMODATION

The hockey rulers were faced with an initial difficulty in that the matches they had planned to arrange on the Bombay Gymkhana ground could not be played there as, for some reason or other, this ground will not be available to them. The alternative was to drop the third division of their League. Fortunately for them, Parel Sports Club has agreed to run it for them at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground of Parel.

What a pity we have so far playgrounds—for hockey and football at any rate—in Bombay! For such games in which people can get plenty of exercise and recreation in a short time we have so little accommodation. Let us hope that the Municipal Corporation would treat these manly games with greater favour in future. But we must be after them to gain our ends.

FOREIGN TOURS IN AIR

With the termination of the war, the talks of foreign visits and tours are in the air everywhere. We may have a professional football team coming here from Britain next year. From what I have heard recently, it is almost certain. Then there is a possibility of a cricket team from India touring Britain next season, although I feel that after Australia's willingness to send an official team there our chances are rather thin. Still one can never tell. It may materialise after all. The M.C.C. are anxious to entertain foreign team in the coming year so that the old players may be given a good brush-up and new talents may be unearthed.

The very idea of a foreign tour or visit gives all players a great fillip. And that is what we expect in this country too. If our sports rulers keep their eyes and ears open—and heads in their proper places—there is every possibility of India making steady in all games.

DAVIS CUP AND WIMBLEDON

It now seems certain that America will challenge Australia for the Davis Cup next year. But the question is whether the tournament will be open to and competed for by other countries. England is already thinking in terms of Wimbledon. Even though this Mecca of lawn tennis suffered very badly during the last war, its centre-court is still in excellent condition. Most of the old stars are now out of the field everywhere. Now ones are sure to come up with the opening of the gates of Wimbledon and revival of the Davis Cup competition.

It was rather gratifying for us to read that Man Mohan succeeded in lowering the colours of Wagner, the U. S. Service Champion in India in the Upper India Tennis Tournament at Cawnpore recently. I hope all the important tournaments in the country will be revived in the coming season, so that India may get on her strides again ere long.

RUMOUR HAS IT!

That the Blimps of the Cooperage are sorely disappointed at Bombay's defeat in the National Soccer Championship by Bengal?

That they are convinced that this was due to the inclusion of five Indian players in the Bombay team?

That they have made up their minds to exclude all barefooted Indian players and include Britishers instead to teach the Indians a lesson?

That a ban may be issued shortly by Secretary Turner against the use of barefeet against boots because they tend to hurt the prestige of the British players at wrong moments?

That Dalal Street is chagrined at the success of a barefooted team—and Bengal at that—against the Indo-British Combine from Bombay in the Satnosh Trophy?

That A. F. S. I. prayed and prayed to Jupiter Pluvius to flood the Cooperage when Bengal was down to play, but the rain-god refused to listen to him?

That a Calcutta sportsman has prepared an elaborate plan for a luxurious stadium worth thirty lakhs of rupees?

That he is waiting for a ground to fall from heaven to built it on?

That ex-Premier Nazimuddin intends to hold a mass meeting near the Ochterlony Monument for a return of his Ministry so that he may build the stadium in the air?

That Secretary Rous of F.A., England, does not want to send a team of professional foot-ballers to India—just to inflate the pockets of contractors like Headwards of Calcutta?

That he would see to it that most of the gate-money is transferred to the Home country though the players themselves?

That Headwards may non-co-operate with the move with the help of the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta?

VIRILINETS for MEN
FERTILINETS for WOMEN
LEANOGEN for Obesity
PANCRESALETS for Sugar Diabetes
ERWESAL for arteriosclerosis High Blood Pressure
DYSPEPSIT for nutritive disturbances
GONOBLETS for urinary diseases
GOUTOSAN for gout & rheumatism
REMORGAN GREEN for MEN
REMORGAN ORANGE for WOMEN
REMORGAN Vitamin Tablets
REMORGAN Douche and Disinfectant tablets
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REMORGAN Nasal Tablets, etc.

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OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

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To be paid in advance.

LOST & FOUND

Rolleiflex Automat Camera No 634416 Lens No. 2156164 has Chinese characters on focusing knob. Lost on Tuesday 16th October, 1945, at 10-30 p.m. in a Taxi between Victoria Terminus and Raghavji Road, Gowalia Tank Founder rewarded Police informed. Box No. 9701 "Bombay Chronicle".

MATRIMONIAL

We suggest Princes, I.C.S. and other Officers and pretty rich virgins and widows of all religions, castes and Provinces. Happy Marriage. 7, Beadon Road, Lahore. 3052

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted early January, Master under 30 for Physical training and games. Essential to be graduate or diploma holder in Physical education and proficient at some of following:—football, hockey, boxing, swimming, athletics. Preference to man also able to teach Urdu up to Matric. Starting salary according to qualifications and experience in scale Rs. 150-15-285. Write for application form and other conditions of service to Principal Rajkumar College, Raipur, C. P. 5194

MEDICAL ADLETS

Deafness cured Permanently? Guaranteed cure without relapse. Combined treatment. Emerald Pills internally, and 'Rapid Aural Drop'. Full course Rs. 27-13. Money refund or permanent cure. Leucoderma: Permanent Cure Guaranteed. Scientifically admitted "Leucodermine" (regd.) Rs 25-12. No matter who has failed. Dr. Sherman, Baliabhanga (Faridpur). 9727

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Get London American degrees Education Law, Engineering, Philosophy. Fee reasonable. Bazmeatibba Reg. Delhi. 9425

MISCELLANEOUS

Wanted Empty Shop in Bombay or Suburb preferably in non-Muslim locality. Apply Box No. 9737, "Bombay Chronicle."

LOANS & MORTGAGES

Loans upto Rs. 500/- given against personal signature. Over hundred persons already accommodated. Write for details enclosing self-addressed envelope to Citizen Credit Syndicate Ltd. Post Bag No 1035, Bombay 1. 5053

Loans to Civil and Military—Army, Navy and Air Force Gazetted Officers financed promptly and confidentially. Enquire Post Box No. 11, Poona Camp. (9239)

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents for sale of our high quality cigarettes and pipe tobacco in every city and town. Write for samples and agency terms. Oriental Tobacco Co., P. B. No 190. Cawnpore. 5062

Wanted Stockists and distributors for our High quality NAMCO Fountain Pen Ink and Rabbit Brand Boot Polish. For particulars apply to The National Manufacturers, Ltd., Bareilly 9695

Wanted Agents and Stockists to push the sale of Asri Beauty Products, please write to M/s. M Lal Asri & Co., Mohanlal Road, Lahore. 9696A

SOCIAL

Friendship; Pen or Personal. Introductions: Business or social. Apply: P O Box No. 140. Hyderabad Dn (9595)

Introduction to ladies, gents, pen personal friends, companions arranged for cultural, intellectual contact, hobbies, trade, matrimony, etc (Ladies enrolled free) Apply: Aesthetic Society, Post Box 5531, Bombay. 9554

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF DISPOSALS
(DISPOSALS DIRECTORATE)

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of following timber at Baliapatam Depot:—

DESCRIPTION:

Sawn mixed Jungle Wood Sizes of Hopea, Ainee, Gurjan, Poon, Pali, Venteak, Kindal, Vetapine, Dhaman, Matt, Mango and other Junglewoods 4" 7 up by 2" & up by 6' & up. Timber fit for constructional purposes and in good condition.

QUANTITY: 1,50,000 Cft. approximately in lots of about 25,000 Cft. each.

(1) Tenders are to be submitted in sealed covers superscribed "Tender No. DGD|SR. 2475|TIM due on 31st October 1945" and addressed to Director, Disposals, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi, by 4 p.m. on 31st October, 1945.

(2) The contract will be governed by the "General Conditions of Contract Form Con 117", copies of which, can be had from any Controller of Supplies, Director of Disposals, New Delhi, or Timber Supply Officer, Cannanore, on application.

(3) Offers should remain open for acceptance till 30th November 1945.

(4) The tender must be accompanied by a Reserve Bank, Imperial Bank Draft|Receipt or Treasury Chalan for Rs. 5,000|- as earnest money.

(5) Timber measurements given by the Timber Supply Officer, Cannanore will be accepted by both parties as final.

(6) Prices should be quoted for lots of approximately 25,000 Cft. each or multiples thereof.

(7) Removal of stores should be completed within 3 months of the date of acceptance.

(8) Delivery will be ex-site. Government cannot undertake provision of wagons but are prepared to recommend any application made by a purchaser to the Timber Transport Advisory Committee.

(9) Government does not guarantee quality or suitability for any purpose as all sales are made subject to all faults and errors of description. Prospective purchasers will be deemed to have satisfied themselves on all these points before offering to purchase the stores.

(10) Stores are open to inspection by prospective purchasers on permits issued by the Timber Supply Officer, Cannanore.

(5186)

J. K. INDUSTRIES

Require services of a WEAVING MASTER for their J. K. Cotton Spinning & Weaving Mills Co. Ltd. the applicant should possess a foreign degree B.Sc. or M.Sc (Tech.) and A.T.I. or F.T.I preferably from Manchester. Must possess administrative capacity labour control power, EXPERIENCE of at least 15 to 20 years in sizing, and weaving in all kinds of yarn, medium and fine. Specialised in fancy cloth, both of cotton and artificial silk, or mixed including designing, card cutting. Efficient in erection, setting guage, line level, overhauling, repairing and maintenance of various machineries employed in weaving and allied Departments. Salary according to qualifications within the grade of Rs 750/- to Rs 1,250/-

The incumbent will be at the first instance on a probationary period of six months, after which if his work is satisfactory, he will be confirmed entitling himself to dearness allowance as per rules and the benefit of provident Fund. He will bear his own taxes and also arrange for residence if so required

Applications with copies of Testimonials stating academic qualifications experience, age, and minimum salary acceptable should reach the Secretary J. K. Central Employment Bureau, Kamla Tower, Cawnpore, by the 15th November, 1945. 5187

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF DISPOSALS
(DISPOSALS DIRECTORATE)

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of following timber at Bombay:—

DESCRIPTION

(1) Teak Lorry Body Sawn Sizes 1 1|8" & up by 4" & up by 2' & up.
(2) Mixed Junglewood Lorry Body Sawn Sizes, 1 1|8" & up by 4" & up by 2' & up.
(3) Coniferous species Sawn Lorry Body Sizes 1 1|8" & up by under 4" by 2' & up.
(4) Battens of mixed species in sizes 1 1|2" & 2" by 1|2" to 1" by 2' & up.
(5) Ammunition Box Planks Mango Velapine and Teak in sizes 3' and up by 4" and up by 3|4", 1 1|2" and 2".
(6) Charpoys sizes in Gurjun 2½" x 2½" x 6' & up.

The above timber is in good condition.

1. Tenders are to be submitted in sealed covers superscribed "Tender No. DGD|SR. 2476|TIM due 31st October 1945" and addressed to Director, Disposals, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi by 4 p.m. on 31st Oct. 1945.

2. The contract will be governed by the "General Conditions of Contract Form Con. 117", copies of which can be had from any Controller of Supplies, Director of Disposals, New Delhi or Director, Timber Directorate, Bombay, on application.

3. Offers should remain open for acceptance till 30th November, 1945.

4. The tender must be accompanied by a Reserve Bank, Imperial Bank Draft|Receipt or Treasury Chalan for Rs. 5,000|- as earnest money.

5. Timber measurements given by the Officer-in-Charge, Govt. Port Timber Depot, Sewri, Bombay, will be accepted by both parties as final.

6. Prices should be quoted for lots of approximately 25,000 Cft. each or multiples thereof.

7. Removal of stores should be completed within 1 month of the date of acceptance.

8. Delivery will be ex-site. Government cannot undertake provision of wagons but are prepared to recommend any application made by a purchaser to the Timber Transport Advisory Committee.

9. Government does not guarantee quality or suitability for any purpose as all sales are made subject to all faults and errors of description. Prospective purchasers will be deemed to have satisfied themselves on all these points before offering to purchase the stores.

10. Stores are open to inspection by prospective purchasers on permits issued by the Officer-in-Charge, Government Port Timber Depot, Sewri, Bombay.

(5185)

CITY MARKETS

SHARE BAZAR

Bombay, Oct. 20

The Share market was closed today. The tendency was reported to be quiet. Tata Steel Defds could be placed around Rs. 2280.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct. 20

Easier advices from the bullion market had a damping effect on the forward cotton market. Prices opened a shade lower and fluctuated narrowly.

I.C.C. January opened around Rs. 409/12 and moved narrowly.

Trading hours on the cotton market are again altered. The market will remain open from 12-30 to 5-30 but on Saturday it will close earlier at 2-30 p.m.

The market after moving down to Rs. 408/12 recovered to Rs. 410 but at 2 p.m. January was quoted at Rs. 409/4.

Closing rates at 2 p.m.:—

I.C.C. January ..... Rs.	409	8	0
I.C.C. March	418	8	0
I.C.C. May	430	4	0

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Oct. 20

Owing to reports that monthly settlement might be introduced instead of the present weekly system, the bullion market ruled easy to-day.

Gold in the morning was placed at Rs. 76/4 and silver Rs. 132/10 but subsequently dropped to Rs. 75/12 and Rs. 132/2 respectively. Later on the market recovered partially on profit covering. Gold improved to Rs. 76/5 and silver to Rs. 132/6.

Gold and silver moved narrowly thereafter.

At 2 p.m. gold for weekly delivery was quoted Rs. 76/3 and silver Rs. 132-6.

Prices later on improved further on buying by speculators. Gold improved to Rs. 76/10 and Silver to Rs. 132/10.

Final prices:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Gold Spot	76	11	0
Gold Settlement	76	10	0
Silver Spot	132	14	0
Silver Settlement	132	10	0

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

BOMBAY, Oct. 20.

Tata Ordinary 418/8, Tata Deferred 2281/4, Indian Iron 41/6 Steel Corpn. of Bengal 35/4, Bombay Dyeing 1970, Central India 395, Century 912/8, Gokak 305, Kohinoor 605, Simplex 294, Andhra Valley 1810, Tata Hydro 203/2, Tata Power 1881/4, Associated Cement 220/8, Belapur 225, Bombay Burma (Old) 545.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Oct. 19

December	23.47
January	23.42
March	23.56
May	23.57
July	23.39
October	22.83
December	22.76
Middling Spot	unreceived

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

December	23.50
Janlary	unquoted
March	23.55
May	23.58
July	23.36
October	22.83
Middling Spot	unreceived

NEW YORK COTTON NOON CALL

December	23.44
March	23.54
May	23.52

LONDON BULLION.

London, Oct 19.

Spot 44, Forward 44. Gold Bar Fine per oz. £8/12/3.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Managing Agents of the Indian Clock Mfg. Co Ltd., Jamshedpur, have the pleasure to announce that as a result of expansion of our factory and installation of up-to-date Machineries for the supply of our Needles of the latest improved quality to our authorised dealers in all the important Marketing centres throughout India, has already been considerably increased and we are sure that our patrons will have no more disappointment in obtaining these popular "SUNDER" Brand Gramophone Needles, available in Extra Loud, Loud Medium and Soft Tone, suiting different tastes quite upto the Standard of foreign manufactures, well packed in attractive printed Tin Boxes.

SCHEDULED PRICES FOR SUNDER NEEDLES.

Gramophone Steel Needles per box of 200.	Rs. 1 4 0
Golden Tone Needles per box of 100.	Rs. 2 0 0
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Paper Clips per ... of 100	Rs 0 10 0

Obtainable from reputable Gramaphone & Radio dealers all over India

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THE INDIAN CLOCK MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

JAMSHEDPUR (TATANAGAR)

AFRICAN COLONIES DEMAND INDEPENDENCE

MANCHESTER, October 19, (Reuter): The Pan African Congress today passed a resolution demanding "complete independence for the peoples of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Nyasaland and Somaliland" and asking the Secretary of State for Colonies for the "immediate cessation of any further settlement by Europeans in Kenya or any other territory in East Africa".

Another resolution expressed solidarity with the three independent states of the African people—Ethiopia, Liberia and Haiti promising to defend them against "imperialist encroachment."

COLOURED PEOPLES OFFER HELP

The Chairman of the Congress Dr. Webb Dubois told Reuter that the National Association for the advancement of coloured peoples had authorised him to state that it is prepared to give "full moral and financial support" to the Pan African movement.

The Association is an organisation of American Negroes throughout the United States with 400.000 paying members.

Dr. Dubois stated that he and other American Negro leaders had "greatest sympathy with India's aspirations" and Indian and Negro leaders in the United States were now beginning to co-operate.

DISABILITIES ON I.N.A. MEN'S RELATIVES MUST GO

Women Resent Govt. Action And Demand Cancellation Of Order

BOMBAY, October 20, (A.P.I.): Asserting that certain dissabilities had been imposed by the Government on the children and female relatives of Indian National Army prisoners, the All-India Women's conference (Dadar -Matunga Branch) at its annual conference passed a resolution urging the authorities concerned to remove the ban forthwith.

The resolution reads: "This Conference of the All-India tunga Branch) records its strong disapproval of the Government measure phohibiting the women and the children of the prisoners of the Indian National Army from playing with their relatives. The conference strongly urges upon the Government to show normal respect towards womanhood and lift ban forthwith."

Speaking on the resolution Smt. Saralabai Bhave observed that the Indian National Army was formed to protect the culture and the interests of India, when the country was placed in a plight which could be best expressed through the Marathi proverb "The mother won't give anything to eat and father won't permit to beg.

Smt. Tulpule moved an amendment suggesting that the ground of "normal respect towards womanhood" in demanding the lifting of the ban should be deleted. She declared, "there were regular combatant regiments of women as an integral part of the Indian National Army. They were brave daughters of India gifted with courage, tenacity and thirst for freedom. It will be a reflection on their honour if the lifting of the ban was requested on the ground of "normal respect towards womenhood". They need the mercy of none, only it is their right.

The amendment was accepted and the resolution as amended was passed unanimously.

Incident At Bahadurgarh Ex-P. O. W.s' Camp

NEW DELHI, Oct. 19 (A.P.I.): An incident occurred on October 2 at Bahadurgarh when a number of ex-prisoners of war repatriated from Europe and awaiting investigation on charges of having joined the German armed forces behaved in a disorderly fashion, with the result that force had to be employed by the guard," says a Press Note.

The note adds that immediately order was restored, a Court of enquiry was convened and has now reported. Medical evidence shows that none of the ex-prisoners of war was seriously injured, and the findings of the court are that the guard behaved in an examplary manner and used the minimum of force required to deal with the situation.

Admission To I. N. A. Trial

The trial by court martial of Capt. Shah Nawaz Khan, Fourteenth Punjab Regiment, Capt. P. K. Sahgal Tenth Baluch Regiment, and Lt. Gurbaksh Singh Dhillon, Fourteenth Punjab Regiment will begin in the Red Fort at Delhi on November five says a Press Note.

The public will be admitted by special pass. Since seating accommodation is limited to approximately 150 apart from the Press passes will be issued first to those who have a direct personal interest in the case such as close relatives of the accused and second to members of the Legislature, the Bar etc so far as the demaining accommodation permits.

Those desiring to attend should send their applications stating their name in full address and connection with the case to:—

The Secretary, War Department Government of India, New Delhi.

Separate arrangements for the Press are being made by the Director of Public Relations.

Bengal Funds For I. N. A. Defence

CALCUTTA, Oct. 19 (A.P.I.): An appeal for funds for the legal defence of members of the Indian National Army is to be issued by the President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee. The executive council of the committee, at its meeting this evening, authorised the president to issue such an appeal.

The Council appointed a Parliamentary Board in connection with the coming Central Assembly elections consisting of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose (Chairman), Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh, member of the Congress Working Committee (Secretary) and Maulvi Asrafuddin Ahmed Chowdhury (now under detention).

Mr. Surendra Mohan Ghosh was unanimously elected President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee at the meeting.

Sweetmeat Famine At Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 19 (A.P.I.): Ahmedabad to-day is without sweetmeat as the local Sweetmeat Sellers' Association has declared a 'hartal' from to-day till November 10 as a protest against the new order of the Food Controller requiring sweetmeat sellers to fix prices and grades of sweets they put for sale in their shops.

TRIAL OF I.N.A. OFFICERS AND MEN

Punjab Govt. Urges Lenient Treatment

NEW DELHI, Oct 20 (U. P. I.): The Punjab Government has made a strong representation to the Government of India urging a lenient treatment of the I. N. A. Officers and men according to the "Hindustan Times" This is the only Government which it is presumed, has so far made such a recommendation as more than half of them are believed to be Punjabies

Enquiries show that I. N. A Officers will get benefit of doubt to the largest extent. It is admitted that most of them joined the I. N. A. under compulsion against their will. So far interrogation and investigation is being held against 30 Officers, though it is not known how many of them will be prosecuted.

I. N. A. SAVES INDIAN LIVES AND PROPERTY

NEW DELHI, Oct 20, (U. P. I.). News has already appeared about the organisation and construction activities of the I. N. A., but a recent reliable report from Burma indicates that military wings of the I. N. A. were three divisions totalling ten thousand men and brigades named after Gandhiji, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the Rani of Jhansi. Dr. Miss Lakshmi (35), who came from Malaya was in charge of the Rani Jhansi Brigade. Three I. N. A brigades along with three Burma National Army Brigades attacked Imphal but were defeated and retreated upto Rangoon and eventually surrendered.

All non-official reports are unanimous that the I. N. A. saved Indian lives and property and honour during, the Jap regime and after they left. It is stated in the later period of the Jap regime and immediately after they left there was coll. siderable looting and the I. N. A. and the Burma National Army saved the lives and property.

FRACAS OVER IMMERSION OF DURGA IMAGE

6 Arrested In Incident At Barnagore Near Calcutta

CALCUTTA, October 20. (A.P.I.) Six arrests have now been made in connection with the fracas at Barnagore four miles from Calcutta, over the immersion of the Durga images following the Puja. As a result of the fracas the immersion was not performed on Immersion Day but only on the day following.

The Joint Secretary of the Calcutta District Muslim League, Mr. A J. Waheedi, in a statement on the Barnagore incident says that from the facts gathered, it appears that grave injustice is being done to Muslims Discrimination is being shown by the local police officers Muslims and Hindus and this calls for immediate enquiry.

He alleges looting of Muslim shops by Hindu processionists on the Immersion Day while adjoining Hindu shops remained untouched. A mob, he adds, attacked every Muslim they found in the street, resulting in injuries to 20 or more innocent Muslims.

The Joint Secretary also states that the procession was allowed accompanied by Akhara in which lathis and swords were permitted and "to the best of our knowledge and information these things were not mentioned in the licence."

Mr. T. V. Swami, Development Minister, Government of Dungarpur, will arrive in Bombay on the 26th instant.

"CHRONICLE" OFFERS RS. 2,000

For Best Pherozeshah Mehta Memorial Essays

1. To commemorate the birth centenary of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta the Proprietors of the "Bombay Chronicle" have decided to offer Rs. 1,000/- each to the writers of the best essays on the following two subjects.

2. This competition is open to all (inhabitants of India), irrespective of age, sex or creed.

3. Every essay submitted for this competition must be in English, not exceeding 7,000 words in length.

4. Every competitor shall send two copies of his essay not later than the 1st November 1945. In no circumstances shall this time limit be extended. Every effort shall be made to judge the essays and announce the decision as soon as possible.

5. Together with the copies of the essay, the author must forward a certificate stating that the essay is his or her own 'bona fide' work.

6. No essay shall be signed, or bear in any part any name, mark, or other indications by which its writer can be identified. For purposes of identification, every essay shall be signed by some 'nom-de-plume', or motto. The copy of the essay shall be forwarded to the Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" in a sealed envelope which shall also contain the writer's name and address and the 'nom-de-plume' or motto (enclosed in another sealed envelope) under which the essay has been submitted.

7. The Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" shall be the sole judge of the relative merits of the essays submitted in competitions and his award shall be final.

8. The "Bombay Chronicle" will have the copyright in the essay purchased by it for the price of Rs. 1,000/-; and the essay may be published at the discretion of the Editor in the "Bombay Chronicle" (as well as if translated into Gujarati, in the "Bombay Samachar." The translation shall be made at their own cost by the "Bombay Chronicle" Company).

9. The "Bombay Chronicle" also reserves the right to publish any other essays received in this competition, if deemed suitable for that purpose, provided that, in each such case, payment shall be made to the author at such rates as the Proprietors or the "Bombay Chronicle" may decide.

10. The subjects for the competition are: in two classes: civic and political. Subject to the above rules, every competitor is free to write on either, or both of these subjects:

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Science In The News

Non-Inflammable Gasoline

A technician demonstrates the new inflammable aviation gasoline developed by the Standard Oil Company of the eastern U. S. state of New Jersey. He pours two streams of aviation gasoline past burning tapers. The regular 100-octane gas on the left burst into flame, while the "Safe-T" fuel flows past the taper without igniting. The new gasoline is so non-inflammable that planes can safely be refuelled in the air. The "Safe-T" fuel has the same power as the best high octane gasoline now in use. It must be heated to more than 100 degrees Fahrenheit to produce enough vapors to ignite, while regular fuel vaporizes to form inflammable mixtures at ordinary temperatures and at as cold a temperature as 40 degrees below zero. When the new gas does burn, it burns slowly compared to the instantaneous combustion of the old type of fuel.

Cancer Treatment

Drs. R. Leuchtenger D. Leuchtenberger, D. Laszlo and R. Lewisohn, all of Mount Sinai Hospital, New York, report in Science that folic acid, one of the "B" vitamins, also known as L. casel factor, seems to be effective against cancer in mice. No tests have been made on human patients. Injections were given daily for four to six weeks. Cancers disappeared completely in thirty-eight out of eighty-nine mice, or 43 per cent, and forty-nine of the mice are still living. In sixty cancerous mice that did not get the vitamin, no tumor disappeared; of these only twenty are living, and fourteen developed new tumors. Only one new tumor was observed among the treated mice. The mount Sinai researchers had previously found anti-cancer activity in extracts from spleno yeast and barley. This led theme to think that the anti-cancer factor might be a vitamin. Hence the study of folic acid.

DDT PAINT

Experiments with DDT paint are described in Nature by two British chemists G. A. Campbell and T. F. West. Tests were first made with wire-screen cages in which were placed plywood panels that had been coated with an oil-bound water paint containing 5 per cent DDT. Flies confined in these cages were all killed. Repetitions of the test after two months showed that the DDT-loaded paint was still deadly to flies. Walls and ceilings of small rooms were also painted with the same material, except that the mixture was by accident made only one-tenth as strong in DDT—0.5 per cent instead of 5 per cent. Despite the greater dilution the DDT in the paint killed 90 per cent of the flies that alighted overnight. Harder finishes, like ordinary oil paints and synthetic varnishes, have thus far not proved sucessful carriers of DDT. This negative result is ascribed to the tighter absorbtion of the oil film

VANADIUM FROM ASPHALT

That certain fractions of petroleum, especially asphalt, may become a valuable source of vanadium, is indicated in a paper presented before the Russian Academy of Sciences. Vanadium is an important component of alloy steels for the manufacture of instruments and for other special purposes. The paper discloses for the first time that a Soviet semi-commercial plant is producing ferro-vanadium from asphalt, derived from Ural crude, the ash of which may contain as high as 43 per cent of vanadium. Asphalt from certain American crudes, notably some produced in California and Oklahoma, also contains vanadium.

Eskimos Need No Salts

Nearly all people, and many animals, have a craving for salt, the latest commodity reported in short supply, but there are exceptions. Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the Arctic explorer, found that the "blond" Eskimos of Coronation Gulf had an intense dislike of salt, and even a degree of saltness that would be imperceptible to the ordinary palate was enough to prevent them from eating food so flavoured, no matter how hungry they might be. Incidentally, he found this dislike useful. At times his Eskimo visitors threatened to eat up all his supplies, but he had only to put a pinch of salt into a dish and his guests would speedily remember that they had more palatable food of their own at home.

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STRAIGHT WORDS TO WOMEN

An Ideal Kitchen Should Not Be All Their Ideal!

By F. E. BAILY

"Any woman will raise a riot in her own home against her husband, or her father but very few will raise one in public on a question of importance to all women," says the author of this article, reproduced from "Tit-Bits."

It is time that Indian women, more than their British sisters, started doing it.

Women long for all sorts of lovely things, ideal homes, community centres, and all the rest, but they don't seem to be doing anything about getting them. They prefer to leave it to George—that is, the Government, or the State, whichever you prefer to call it.

But women are the Government and the State, or at any rate part of the State, though they don't seem to realize it. Working women pay income tax and other taxes, and the only income of the State is the revenue from taxes. The State has no private gold mine, as some seem to think.

Women are entitled to say how the taxes they pay should be spent, but they seldom bother their heads about this important question, though they would argue for a week if the grocer overcharged them twopence.

The British woman is not, apparently, a political animal, in the dictionary's sense of the word: "Politics, the science of government." She has had a vote since the last war, but the she hasn't done very much with it. There are only twenty-four women in Parliament.

So apparently women would still rather be represented by men than by women. Women are in a majority in the country, and if they all combined to form a Women's Party, as distinct from other political parties, presumbly they could sweep the country, and produce an entirely female House of Commons and Government, with a woman Prime Minister. It is a delicious prospect, but it hasn't materialized, and probably it never will.

WHERE ARE YOU GOING

In this country a woman's horizon is supposed to be bounded by the four walls of the kitchen. There has been a whole series of news stories promising housewives better kitchens as a reward for their endurance in the war. "As you stood in the fish queue in the war," say our leaders, "you shall stand in a better kitchen after the war—perhaps."

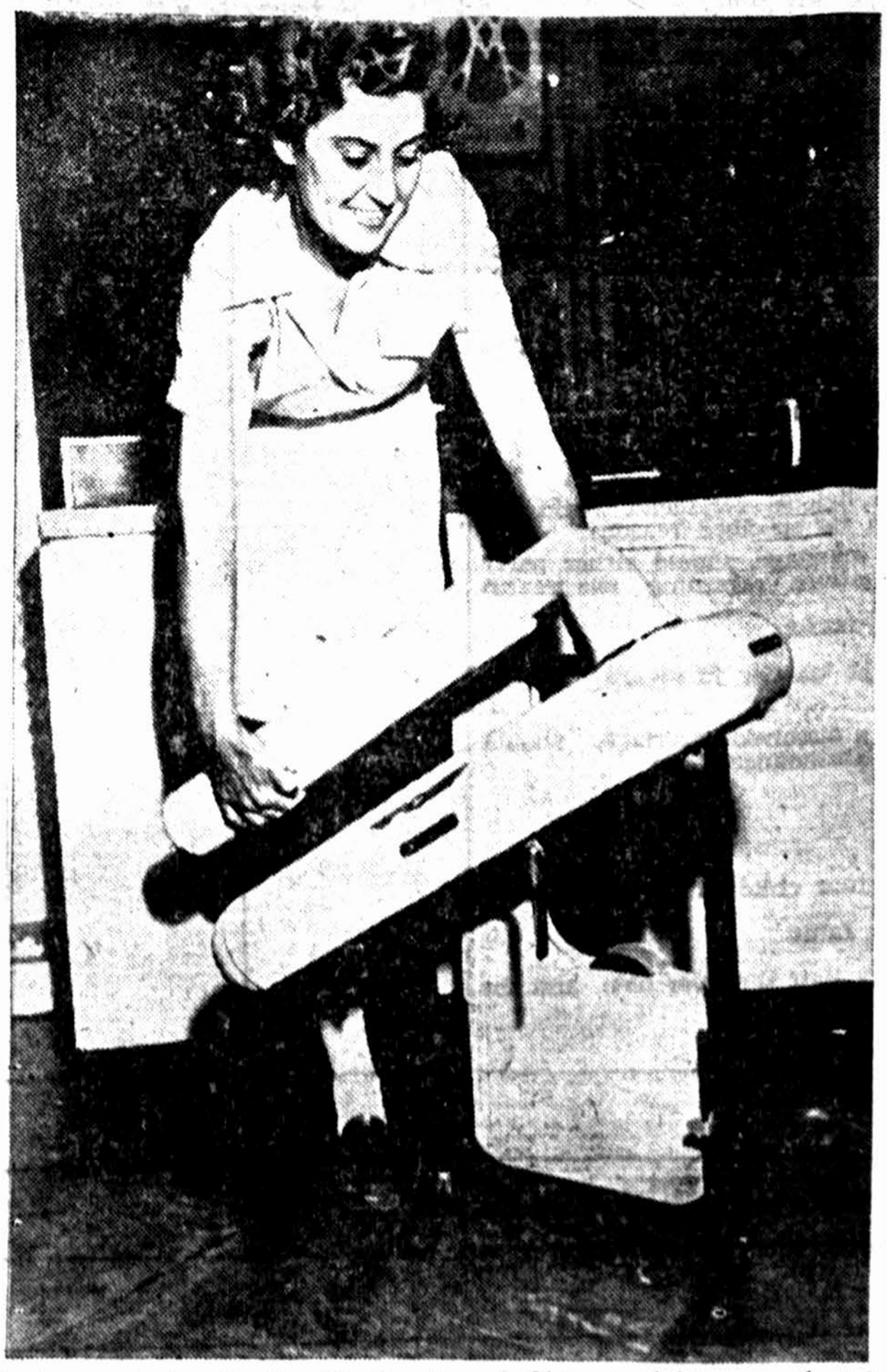
Well, is the average woman's life really bounded by the kitchen? The average man's life isn't bounded by his office, or his shop, or his factory. He looks on these as a necessary nuisance, which enables him to earn his living. After he has left work, he begins to live as a social unit and a political animal. Surely women leave the kitchen sometimes, and surely they ought to have some thoughts outside the kitchen? Yet obviously they don't, or the promised post-war reward of a better kitchen wouldn't appeal to them. It is true that many British kitchens are the world's worst, but then so are many British sitting-rooms, heating systems, and so on, since many British homes are left-overs from the Victorian era. But it is the new kitchen that is the bait, not the new sitting-room., or heating system.

I don't think that the kitchen bait is good enough. It is clear as crystal that women in the mass must, decide where they're going if they don't want bad housing—and by bad housing I mean ill-designed housing—poor opportunities for their children, and another war. Housing should be the priority item on their agenda. You and I are largely the product of the homes we grew up in, and the same will apply to your children. Who knows better than the women who run the nation's homes what they ought to be like? But will they have the last word on the subject even over the kitchen? Certainly not, unless they threaten to raise a riot.

Here, I think, we come to the crux of the situation. Any woman

(Continued on Page 24)

Housewives' Friend



A demonstrator in the U. S. city of Chicago folds an electric ironing machine. The device occupies only one and 3/4 square feet of space when folded, but is fully equipped with extension boards, which provide working surfaces on both sides of the ironer, and a lap board in front. With the end of the war, U. S. manufacturers have started the production of new consumer goods.

Let us talk it over—

We are all proud of Bombay—— aren't we? Though we curse its monsoon moods and October heat, though we loathe the crowded buses and stinking trams and trains, its bustle and hurry, its nervy life—yet we love this city beautiful.

I got quite a shock when an old professor—not a Bombayite himself—declared during a hot discussion that Bombay was the most healthy place in India and that he could never think of settling in any other place despite the not-too health giving climate of Bombay.

In a great measure what the old Prof. said was true. Is there any other big city in India to compare with Bombay's sanitation and general cleanliness? Our health officers are jealously watchful lest epidemics like plague or cholera might work havoc in the city.

And then there are the smart blue 'boys' who assure us a safe passage through the tram, bus, gharry invaded streets of the city. It is not for nothing that the suburbs are clamouring to come into the greater Bombay.

Greater Bombay indeed!—despite the fact that Bombay has no civiic theatres nor even a single library for the children. Really it is a shame. What are our City Fathers doing? Don't they realise that a library meant entirely for the children is a crying need of the times?

The juveniles of Bombay are not satisfied with parks and playing grounds only. Now they long for their "Reading Room" which swings its doors open to them when their schools are closed for the vacation. What a thrill it means to them to visit distant lands, meet peoples of other nations and know the wonderful things in the world—through books and enchanting pictures.

The National Women's Council of India must be congratulated on their novel experiment of opening a holiday reading room for the children, which they first started in the Diwali vacation of 1943. The holiday Reading Room has now become a regular feature and let us hope that it will not be long before Bombay has a permanent institution to the delight of young Bombayites. For that ultimately is the aim of the Bombay Presidency Council of Women who this year are organising the children's holiday reading room. And a measure of their success is the bee-line the children make for their library at the Wilson College which was opened yesterday. The reading hours will be from 8 to 11 a.m. and 3-30 to 6-30 p.m.

Of course you will all send your children or the younger brothers and sisters to the reading room but how about visiting it yourself? You will find it worthwhile.

* *

In his defence of the "brown" bread a local Rationing official said "Bombay as the most progressive province and with a keen sense of realism enforced the wholemeal bread rule, while the others lagged behind."

No, we have no quarrel with 'brown' bread or the 'wholemeal' bread as such—for don't we know that it is more nutritious—but what we want to know is whether the bread which is dumped on us is nutritious with its foul smell and sour taste.

Well, if it were really nutritious then this "brown" stuff would surely have been thrust down the throats of the troops notwithstanding their white colour. The long and short of it is that the "wheat supplies are not adequate" to banish the brown bread.

Why then make a case for the brown stuff instead of admitting the real facts like a good sportsman? But officials can never be sports. However why do not the Bombay ration chaps give the lead here too—now that the cat is out of the bag?

The U.P. wallas are known for their sturdiness but still the news of a U.P. woman slapping an ex-minister in the midst of a meeting of men came rather as a shock. And perhaps not to lag behind their sister from the north, three women in Bombay, it is alleged beat a man—a Rationing Inspector.

Of course we must by all means compete with men, now that we know that we too can do a man-size job. But surely 'stones' for 'bread'—howsoever brown—is going a bit too far!

—*Leela*

Some Home Remedies

While cutting vegetables if you get the finger under the knife, you hold the bleeding finger under the cold water tap but some times the bleeding does not stop. Put in two or three pinches of finely powdered alum in a little quantity of vaseline, mix well and apply to the cut, it will completely stop the flow of blood

For burns or scalds apply immediately sweet oil or lime water.

A sudden attack of vomitting can be checked by giving bits of ice to the patient to eat. If ice is not available then take one fresh lime from the kitchen, cut in two halves, make the lime hot, sprinkle a dash of sugar on the lime and let the patient have a few good sucks of the hot lime. This is a sure remedy unless the attack is due to food poisoning in which case it will naturally require a doctor's help

BOMBAY CHRONICLE POLL No. V

Marriage: Contract Or Sacrament?

Among the most ancient and honoured institutions of civilised society is marriage. Round it centre not only the matters of the body but also mysteries of the spirit, whose real nature and true inwardness, whose meaning and purpose are not even now fully understood. In the union of man and woman, Nature finds the most economical consummation of her own purpose, which man's advancing science, coupled with native intelligence, does not seem yet to have fully grasped. And because of the lack of proper understanding a good deal of mystic significance has come to be attached to the institution, which has introduced in it more and more a religious aspect and invested it with mystic halo for which reason or objective science can provide no explanation.

TWO ASPECTS

There are thus two aspects of this institution,—secular and religious, contractual and sacramental—which need to be distinguished and kept apart. As the reign of reason grows and colours all institutions of civilised society, the contractual aspect asserts itself. But against that assertion the vested interests of the sacerdotal order determinedly defend themselves. The first question, therefore, would be as to whether the institution of marriage should be regarded as a religious sacrament, or as a civil contract, with all the incidents, attributes, and consequences of such a contract. Under whichever of the two aspects the institution is concerned, the problem has also to be faced as regards its place and function in the social organisation. In the existing organisation it is accepted as the basis or foundation of family life and gathers strength because of the associations of property and inheritance which go along with it. In so far, however, as it is treated as a dissolvable civil contract, made voluntarily by parties competent to enter into such a contract, the dissolution, if and when it should come to pass, will also react upon the property rights of the parties as well as upon their claims upon or obligations towards the institution of family, and the consequences of marriage, Should, therefore, the association formed by marriage be dissolved as any civil contract may be? If so, in what circumstances or for what reasons? and whether the rights of man and woman—parties to such an agreement,—would be equal, both as regards grounds for demanding a dissolution, and, for the rights and claims, obligations and duties, accruing on such a dissolution.

RESPONSIBILITY TO CHILDREN

The responsibility arising out of this institution towards the fruits of the union, namely, the children, causes the next difficulty. On a rational view of the matter making marriage a civil contract and tenable pending the voluntary consent of the parties to continue the association, are the responsibilities identical, both of the father and of the mother, if not also of other senior members of the family towards the progeny?

In the event, however, of dissolution, or even interruption in any particular aspect of the union the custody as well as the care and the upbringing of the offspring provides a long list of difficult problems, which demand increasing attention of the social legislator. Not only does the keeping and education of children, or their settlement in life, create serious responsibilities, but also their rights of property or claims upon either parent for maintenance and settlement in life, with the help of their wealth or connection.

NEW PROBLEMS

In every modern country all these questions have, for the last 100 years or more, acquired an increasing importance. Attempted social legislation in this field has taken forms which have in many places created new problems of their own. Public opinion in this country has also begun to get familiar with this problem, particularly in regard to the choice for the parties concerned and the inhibitions or restrictions as regards the field from which the choice may properly or lawfully be made. The claims and obligations in regard to the family are with us still more complicated as the institution of the joint undivided Hindu family, not only prevails practically untouched amongst the Hindus, but has been copied almost completely in other minority communities living in this country. The result is that any legislation affecting the continuity of marriage may affect also the family rights and obligations. This is quite apart from its reactions upon the religious aspect of marriage.

The role of the State, moreover, or of the human legislator in dealing with such institutions, which are deemed by a large majority of the people to be part of their religious belief, causes a new complication which is probably not felt in the same intensity in other countries.

The Questionnaire

On the whole, therefore, public opinion in India needs to be defined on the following questions:

QUESTIONS	YES	NO	INDIFFERENT
(1) Would you regard marriage to be (i) purely a religious sacrament, life-long and indissoluble, (a) for both men and women, or (b) for women only ..... or (ii) a civil contract, voluntarily entered into by parties competent for the purpose, and dissolvable under specified contingencies, or for given reasons, at any time?			
2. Would you make marriage a perfectly free choice of the parties immediately concerned, without any interference from parents or others?			
3. Should there be any restrictions in the choice of marriage partners, whether regarded as a religious sacrament, or as a civil contract, in regard to (a) caste, creed, or race. (b) consanguinity or blood relationship between parties?			
4. If marriage is a civil contract, would you make it open to dissolution or divorce equally at the instance of either party for identical reasons?			
5. Is the secular law-maker entitled to modify the laws governing marriage?			
6. Should the unit of social organisation be (a) the family, or (b) the individual.			
7. Even if marriage is taken to be a religious sacrament, would you allow any chance of its dissolution for specified reasons?			
8. In the event of a dissolution of a marriage, should either party have equal rights, claims and obligations regarding the wealth and income of the other party, (a) provided that that party is at fault? or (b) irrespective of the merits of the parties in regard to the dissolution?			
9. If there are any children in such a dissolved marriage, should they be entitled to demand maintenance from (a) either parent (b) father only (c) mother only?			
10. Should the care and custody of minor children of parties to a marriage dissolved be entrusted to (a) the parent proved not to be at fault or (b) shared equally by both, that is half the year one and the other half the other or (c) to the State.			

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

** OCCUPATION* _____

N. B. Answers to these questions must be given in any one of the three columns made above, by marking a cross in the appropriate column. Answers must be in the above form cut from this paper, and must reach this office by the 29th October, 1945. Answers may be given on a separate sheet of paper, provided the size, shape and letter-press are identical. Answers given in any other form will not be considered.

* Occupation may be given generically under any one of the following categories: Student; Profession Business; Domestic work for women in their own homes; Public Service; or those without any fixed or remunerative employment. Profession includes law, Medicine, Teaching, Engineering, Writing or Journalism, Acting or Dancing for the Screen, or the Stage, Music or other Arts. Business includes any industrial or commercial employment, in any capacity.

SPIRITED RETORT TO NICHOLS

JUDGE OR JUDAS? By N. G. Jog. Thacker & Co., Ltd., Bombay. Rs. 7/14.

This is a book more intended to entertain the reader than to educate him. It is a verdict on Beverley Nichols's Verdict on India, but in order to get entertainment out of it one must first read the original of which it is a criticism. It is impossible to review the criticism without in some way reviewing also the original. Many in the literary world wish to impose themselves as authors by what may be described as shock-tactics. They adopt methods of sheer literary exhibitionism by writing things paradoxical, or by deriding accepted ideals, or by self-opinionative statements put forward as newly discovered truths and original ideas. Among these many is Beverley Nichols, and his Verdict on India is one such product of literary exhibitionism. But the Indian public and press have by giving it undue publicity aided its author in achieving his object.

Though Nichol's book contains some germs of truth, the lapses therefrom are so many and sometimes so great that it ought to have been given the title of one of the author's other books—"The Fool hath said." The foolishness is all the more glaring for having been attempted at a time when it is sought to establish a better understanding between the peoples of the world and a more enlightened appreciation of one another's ideals. The real treatment which ought to have been meted out to an outburst of this nature would have been to give it a cold douche. Unfortunately the hot reception it received has aroused curiosity, and a corrective to the wrong perspective it has given was obviously necessary.

This corrective has come from many sources, and Mr. Jog's publication is not the least amongst them. It is written in a scintillating style, is full of scathing sarcasm, and aims at giving back Nichols real "hot stuff." It exposes many of Nichols' prejudices, especially against the Hindus. In doing so the author indulges in insinuations, carries the pro-Congress propaganda a little too far, and even emulates some of the traits of Nichols himself. The book begins by saying—"In the year 1943 India was visited by Famine, Pestilence and Beverley Nichols." This is not exactly in good form. It savours of the style of one who mistakes abuse for argument, and it was unnecessary as there is enough argument to beat the opponent at his own game. "Judge or Judas?" is the question which the title itself asks. "Judas" may not be a correct analogy, but certainly Nichols is a poor specimen of a "Judge." The world is always in the habit of asking for evidence to support a judgment, and the evidence on which this judgment is based is unreliable and unconvincing. The facts are often wrong or exaggerated, the summing up shows prejudice, and the verdict is far from impartial. Mr. Jog's invective is in a large measure justified, and he fully deserves our praise for a spirited retort.

B. J. Wadia

The first edition (3,000 copies) of "Judge Or Judas?" was sold out within three weeks of publication. A second edition will come out next week.

TRIBUTES TO SRI AUROBINDO SRI AUROBINDO CIRCLE 1ST NUMBER, 1945. Published by Popular Book Depot, Bombay. Price Rs. 5.

The Sri Aurobindo Circle, which was formed in Bombay two years ago for the study and popularisation of the teachings of the great mystic philosopher who has been living in retirement at Pondicherry during the past three decades, has issued this interesting publication, containing contributions from a number of admirers of Sri Aurobindo on his life, work and philosophy. Quite a number of poems, some of them of rare beauty, figure in the Number, among the contributors being K. D. Sethna, Dilip Kumar Roy; J. C. Chadwick ("Arjava"), Anilbaran Roy, Nalini Kanta Gupta and Minnie D. Sethna. Three interesting letters from Aurobindo are also reproduced, in which he elucidates his conceptions of "integral yoga" and "spiritual evolution", and draws attention to the revolution that is taking place in Science. "What is Sri Aurobindo doing?" is another contribution from the pen of Mr. K. H. Gandhi, who wants to dispel the idea that Sri Aurobindo is sitting absorbed in the profundities of the silent self, oblivious of the acute problems of mankind". Mr. Gandhi throws light on the active and intense spiritual "Sadhana" in which Sri Aurobindo is engaged for the very purpose of solving these problems. Dr. K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar writes on Aurobindo's life and thought, while Mr. K. D. Sethna deals with the use of the hexameter by Aurobindo, who, as is well known, is a poet of the highest rank. The Number is beautifully got up

A STUDY OF SIKHISM

Transformation of Sikhism by Sir Gokul Chand Narang. Foreword by Sir Jogendra Singh. 2nd Ed. (Illustrated, Revised and Enlarged). pp. 400 Rs. 6/4. (New Book Society, Post Box 47, Lahore).

In this edition which has been brought up to within recent times, the author traces how Sikhism, which inculcated in its inception, "gentle, gracious, fearless and clear headed living" and in which love was equivalent to freedom, has come to represent a political entity, wooed, for different reasons, by Britain Muslims and Hindus alike. The Sikh community although not more than about one percent of the total population in India, can, if united, exercise a stabilising influence on Indian polities. The book under review is a fascinating and critical history of the rise and fall and again rise and fall of the community, compiled from all available historical sources.

The book traces the various steps by which the founders organised Sikhs into a community, secured for its political power and authority, and converted a church into a state. It narrates the horrible persecution it had to undergo, the martyrdom of some of its members and the fillip that religious persecution gave to the development of pugnacity and valour, making a Sikh, a Sinha (lion). It gives admirable sketches of Nanak, Govind Singh, Banda, Ranjitsingh and others. It also portrays how far the modern Sikh has deviated, at his peril, from the characteristics of his ancestors. The book which has for many years, been a recommended text book for the M.A. course in History for the Punjab and Calcutta Universities, deserves to be carefully studied by every Sikh. It will show to him who have been the friends of the community in the past and in what directions the community should move, in search of progress.

N.H.P.

From Yeravda Mandir: pp. 67. As. 8. (Navajivan Publishing House Post Box 105, Ahmedabad). This is the third edition of the translation into English of some of the weekly letters written by Mahatma Gandhi in 1930 from the Yeravda Central Prison to the inmates of the Satyagraha Ashram The topics dealt with in short and simple essay form, include chastity, control of the palate, non-possession, fearlessness, tolerance humility, vows, sacrifice, removal of untouchability, and truth. The essay on "swadeshi" was written after coming out of jail in 1931. These essays have a value both present and permanent, and deserve to be read and pondered over, by young and old

N.H.P.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

5 Tales From Red China

"WHEN I WAS IN SHA CHUAN" By Ting Ling translated from original Chinese by Kung Pusheng, Published by Poona Kutub Publishers. Price Rs. 3/-.

These are simple tales of simple people in the province of Shansi during the period of Japanese aggression. They depict how the young and old, man and woman peasant and intellectual behave in times of stress and crisis.

Ting Ling is a master of her art and craft. Though not gathered like Hsu (a character in one story) cowering in a cave trembling with numbing fear, she handles her material with the deft touch of genius.

Who is Ting ling? She is a woman of new China. She was born in the middle Yangtze valley which is famous for producing revolutionaries and hot chillies. At an early age she won fame as an author with her books which were good psychological studies and were characterised by a bold and vigorous style and sympathy for the under dog. She was in the revolutionary movement of china—up to the neck—Her husband lost his in 1932. She went to prison and emerged therefrom in 1937.—Since then she has organised cultural troupes for the red troops at the front.

The translator in his introduction makes a sort of apology with his statement "To those who do not know intimatily the condition in war torn China these tales may sound like war propoganda". But to this reviewer it does not. It seems real, very real. It wakes sympathy born out of understanding for the thoughts and actions and words of the people seem so like our own.

The situations too while true of the China of yesterday may well be true of the India of to-morrow.

N. M. R.

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Would you like to know without any cost what the Stars indicate for you, some of your past experiences, your strong and weak points etc.? Here is your chance to test FREE the skill of Pandit Tabore, India's most famous Astrologer, who by applying the ancient science to useful purposes has built up an enviable reputation? The accuracy of his predictions and the sound practical advise contained in his Horoscopes on Business, Speculation, Finances, Love affairs, Friends, Enemies, Lotteries, Travels, Changes Litigation, Lucky Times, Sickness etc., have astounded educated people the world over GEORGE MACKEY of New York believes that Tabore must possess some sort of second sight

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Will We See The Last Of The Newspapers?

(Continued from Page 7)

In his place will be a creation far more important and much more likely to provide adequate competition to the mechanical devices of communication. Radio, any type, will not be able to compete on the local news basis. It would take too long to listen to news which could be grasped quickly in print: it allows for little selection.

What The Public Wants?

There must be one further change in the journalistic viewpoint. Editors and publishers must get over their complacency about giving the public what it wants or what they think it wants. They must realize that the public does not always KNOW what it wants; that the public operates by whims at times. They must realize that they have a social responsibility. This is not necessarily a plea to return to the days of crusading yellow journalism. Such campaigns were simply the by-products of attempts to build circulation.

The Army revealed last year that of a group of magazines read by United States soldiers more than one-third were comic books; most of the rest were chiefly mass magazines of entertainment. Comics are preferred by forty-four per cent of the G. I.'s. What this suggests is that the American journalist; especially the editor in charge of selection of material, must consider whether he is helping the public to develop a desire for anything besides comics, short stories, health columns, dress patterns, astrology advice, and other magazine materials by his policy of giving the public what he thinks it wants.

How little editors have learned is demonstrated by the handling of the recent Chaplin-Barry case. Great quantities of space were given to this sextrial, just as in the Stillman case of the early '20's. Editor and Publisher, leading trade journal of news paper publishing, was concerned about the type of language used in the coverage. Some of the dailies were compared by it to the short-lived smut magazines and were accused of catering to the baser interests of the public at large.

Incongruities

Generous space was given to this yarn by editors who, if asked why some significant meeting or report or speech was not better covered, undoubtedly would plead lack of space. If they do not use this umbrella argument they will declare that the public is more interested in Chaplin-Barry news. These editors are sincere. They have no space for copy which, they think, will command only a small number of readers. They believe that interesting a relatively few readers is not worth doing. They don't really know. They themselves, to be sure, probably were not interested, for example, in the National Study Conference on the Churches and a Just and Durable Peace in Cleaveland this year, which brought hundreds of scholars, social workers, and other leaders together to study the Dumbarton Oaks Charter. Ergo, few others can be. That others might become so, after being given more of a chance at news for the "sober-minded" and less at Chaplin-Barry, is too experimental an idea for an institution that must stay out of the red.

There is no disagreement with the editors on the idea that if you give the public what you think it wants, and not something else, the public will accept it. The public cannot help itself. The disagreement is with the everlasting pandering.

Now the warning must go out: the pandering is going too far. The warning is not, as it is from Editor & Publisher, that there is too much sex news, too much sensationalism. This time the basis is the subversion of the newspaper's primary function of presenting the news. The public likes so well the more or less harmless stuff—comics and features- that it is insatiable.

The newspaper is in for a fight for survival, not with radio or any other mechanical threat, but with a parasite.

Children's Own Corner

Conducted by

BALKAN-JI-BARI — THE ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Summer vacation had begun. Luckily Vinu's birthday came during the holidays. And when Mother said he could choose a birthday treat, he chose to go and live in a tent in the wood, with Rasik, Kanta and Jasud for a whole day.

They hadn't a real tent, but Vinu said they could make a lovely one with a clothes-horse, a sheet, and some green boughs.

They started off on the morning of Vinu's birthday, carrying all these things, as well as a basket with 'puris', potatoes, bananas, apples and biscuits in it. Mother had prepared the 'puris' for them, and the potatoes were going to be cooked by them over a gipsy-fire.

When they came to the wood they lit a fire, and then Vinu said he and Rasik would build the tent--because the girls couldn't—and Kanta and Jasud could cook potatoes—because cooking was not boys' work.

The tent looked very nice when it was finished, and the builders were very hot and tired, and hungry for potatoes and 'puris,' so it was a pity that Kanta and Jasud had forgotten to put any water in the pot and the potatoes were all burned as black as coals.

"What sillies!" said Vinu. "I thought all girls could cook."

But just as he said it a gust of wind came and the tent fell down flat, and buried them—and the burned potatoes too—underneath it!

When they had struggled out Kanta said, "What sillies! I thought all boys could build tents!"

And then they had to laugh. And it was just as well that they could see the funny side for soon it began to rain, and they all went home quite wet, and had to eat 'puris' and biscuits in the Balkan-ji-Bari Meeting Hall instead of a tent.

The next time they camp out in the wood the boys are going to cook and the girls are going to build.

* * *

The following game is appropriately called the "Alphabet Vacation," game and I am sure my younger sisters and brothers will very much like to play it.

Players sit in a circle. Someone begins the game by turning to his right hand neighbour and saying, "For my vacation I am going to Allahabad by automobile." Or he might say "... to Africa by aeroplane." He may name any place and means of transportation beginning with the letter "A".

The one addressed says, "What are you going to do there?" The answer might be, "Assemble animals," "Act aimlessly," "Ask alms," or anything else beginning with "A."

The next player might go to Bombay on a bicycle, the next to Cairo by canoe, and so on through the alphabet. Those who cannot answer properly and quickly are ruled out. All remaining in the circle at the end of the game, or when time is called, are winners.

* * *

WHAT AM I?

I am, as you'll agree with me,
The funniest thing in land or sea.
My mouth is bigger than my head,
I always stay within my bed.
Yet, funnier still, I often rise.
Now answer that, you solvers wise
Yet though in bed I always stop,
You'll see me racing neck and crop
Through the valley, down the hill;
In fact, I'm very rarely still.
This condition answer me,
This funniest thing in land or sea.
(SOLUTION: A RIVER).

* * *

A French gentleman had ordered a picture in which a church was to appear, but the painter, not being good at figures, took care not to put any in the scene he was depicting.

The client was delighted with the picture when it was finished, but, seeing no people, he remarked:

"Monsieur Lantara, you have forgotten to put some people into the picture."

"Sir," replied the artist, pointing to the church, "they are all at Mass."

"Very well, then," said the client, "I shall buy the picture when they come out."

* * *

Bandra Balkan-ji-Bari celebrated the Annual Children's Day (Birthday Anniversaries of Balkan-ji-Bari, Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant) by arranging a map of India and fixing on its border line 76 earthen lamps Brother Ajit Mehta sang national songs on the occasion.

Hyderabad (Sind) Balkan-ji-Bari arranged a spinning programme and tand. Alahayar had sports. New Delhi organised a Public Children's Gathering, where the programme included songs, dances, stories, etc., Tando short speeches by Brothers Khushi Ram and Kalyana Sundram.

In the great brotherhood of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association all are welcome to join. Please send for the full particulars and enrolment forms from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing nine pies stamps as postage.

* * *

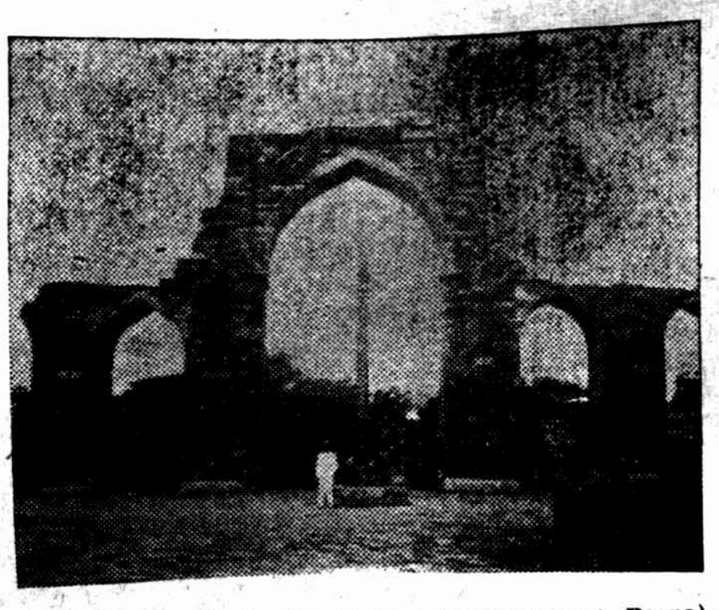
What is it that you have which everybody else and every thing else—animate or inanimate—has?

A Name!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21

A view of the children's Procession at Karachi in celebration of the Balkan-ji-Bari Annual Day.



Laksami Narayan Temple (left) and Ashoka Pillar Delhi. (right), (Photos by Brother Sampat Desai, Poona).

STRAIGHT WORDS TO WOMEN

(Continued from Page 21)

will raise a riot in her own home against her husband, or her father, but very few will raise one in public on a question of importance to all women. They would consider such a course too utterly unladylike, but women didn't contribute their war effort by being ladylike. There was nothing ladylike about filling shells. Nor can they get results in peace-time by mere languishing.

I feel that women are, on the whole, mentally lazy, and politically uneducated. If one asked ten women in the street why the policeman patrols it (he is the epitome of English history and social evolution) how many could say?

"But," young Mrs. Smith, or Miss Smith, will reply, "what can I do? I can't become an M.P. For one thing I haven't the time, and for another no Party would adopt me as a candidate."

If you think on these lines, you are beginning at the wrong end. Local politics are just as important as national politics (Remember that politics means the science of government, not being Conservative, or Labour, or Liberal.) How much interest have you ever taken in local politics, which affect your well-being and your children's almost more than national politics, since local government deals with things on the spot where you live? And if you complain about local amenities, remember that a woman may be a member, or chairman of a County, Borough, or Parish Council. Are you a member of yours? Have you ever voted in local politics?

MATTERS OF IMPORTANCE

By the Representation of the People Act (1918) the local government franchise is given to anyone who has, for the qualifying period occupied jointly or severally, as owner or tenant, land or premises in the electoral area. There is also a lodger vote.

An urban district council is concerned with maintenance and cleansing of streets and roads, housing the working classes, sewage, water supply, hospitals, baths and wash houses, parks and cemeteries, inspection of food, maternity and child welfare, public libraries and museums. (Education is the affair of county and borough councils.) Surely all these are matters of importance to women and their children?

Yet how many young married women in the small town of, say, Ditchwater, know who the urban councillors are, and what they are doing, though these officials spend the money the young women, or their husbands, contribute to the rates? How many have ever taken part in a deputation to the council, pointing out that this, that, and the other needs doing for the local children?

In American towns, large and small, women meet at their clubs to discuss subjects of interest, and hear lectures. Probably they talk, and listen to, a good deal of nonsense, but it isn't all nonsense, and any activity is better than living the life of a cabbage. It requires more effort to talk even nonsense in public than just to sit. These clubs specialize in what, over there, is called culture, and every American woman yearns for culture, which she should do, even if it is only to make her feel superior to her husband, whose chief interests are probably baseball and the stock market. They also specialize in what they call civics, which is more or less the equivalent of local welfare. What they do not meet to talk about is kitchen and nursery shop. They make an effort to interest themselves in subjects outside the kitchen and nursery, in order not to have one-track minds.

Judging, from the conversations I hear on buses, British women don't often get away from kitchen and nursery shop.

The American Women's Club uses its power, and stands no nonsense. If it disapproves of the mayor and his policy, it hasn't the slightest hesitation about letting him know it, when, if he is a wise mayor, he will mend his ways.

DIVINE DISCONTENT

I have instanced the American Women's Clubs, to show that ordinary women have power, if they combine, and like to use the power combination brings.

So, young Mrs. Smith, and Miss Smith. I do urge you to make yourselves felt in your locality, and persuade your girl friends to join you, You can do nothing much alone, but a dozen or twenty women who have made up their minds on a subject can't be ignored, even by a district council. If necessary, you and your friends can call a meeting, and invite your fellow citizens and citizenesses to hear your views.

If women don't decide where they are going, and how they meant to get there, none of the promised post-war milk and honey will ever find its way into their breakfast bowls. They won't even get those new kitchens to imprison themselves in. They'll have same old kitchens, plus a few words of thanks from some personage for all they endured in the war. They'll get nothing they don't fight for tooth and nail.

The great failing of the British housewife is her intolerable patience. She has had the worst deal of any housewife in the Empire, or the United States, during the war, and she'll go on getting it in the peace, unless she digs in her toes and scraps for something better.

Someone once wrote about "divine discontent." That's what British women need. If someone in the past hadn't had it, children of seven would still be working in mines. If British women don't acquire it, they'll go on working in that old-fashioned kitchen.

ART NOTES & COMMENTS

BY D. G. VYAS

Projects Of Bombay Congress—Source Of Inspiration And Not Income—Temple Of Liberty And Beauty—Design Monumental And Indian—Bombay Artistes Need Patronage—Greater Bombay And Better Delhi—The Best Talent On Radio

The reconstruction of the Congress House and the construction of a hall which will be named after Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and which will be biggest in Bombay with a seating accommodation for ten thousand are known to be among the items of the programme of work of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. The cost of each of them is estimated at five and seven lakhs of rupees respectively. It should be regarded as nominal in comparison to the benefits which will accrue to Bombay from both the buildings.

NOT TO LET

"The Congress House," rightly says Mr. S. K. Patil in a statement, "belongs to the citizens of Bombay". As a national organisation the Congress is held in so high an esteem by the people that especially its Bombay Provincial Committee should get, with the least effort, any amount of money which it would require for the reconstruction of the local headquarters or for any other undertaking of national significance. The amount needed for the Sardar Hall is reported to have been promised. One, therefore, fails to understand why the committee should be in need to let a portion of the Congress House and thus utilise the latter as a source of revenue.

The wealthy citizens of Bombay who have always responded promptly and ungrudgingly to every call of the Indian National Congress should contribute liberally to the fund for the reconstruction of the Congress House. They should, moreover, relieve the Provincial Committee of its anxiety to rely upon rent as a part of its revenue. The Congress House should not appear on the list of "flats to let". It should be reserved exclusively as a centre of cultural and political activities and should, thus, retain its dignity as a national institution.

THEREFORE MONUMENTAL

The reconstruction, as outlined in Mr. Patil's statement, is in the form of constructing a couple of new buildings and adding a storey or two to a few of the existing ones It obviously aims at the expansion of space and the increase in revenue. The principle of reconstruction on a non-profit basis will involve replanning of the whole Congress House in order to organise it as a cultural and political centre; and the Provincial Committee should not allow it to be outweighed by any financial or profit making considerations.

Truly points out Mr. Patil that the building as the headquarters of the Congress "has assumed a great and historic importance". And the building should symbolise the greatness of the ideals for which the Congress stands and also the "historic importance" acquired by it. Here is a clear-cut case of the architectural design of the building but the statement issued by Mr. Patil fails to elucidate it. Even then the Provincial Committee seems to have something "higher' in view—an inference which can be drawn from "we shall soon have a Congress House in the city of which all citizens will have right to be proud" with which he concludes his statement.

The reconstructed Congress House should function exclusively as a centre of nation-building activities and should, in addition, be monumental in its design. Bombay should be proud of its Congress Headquarters as a beauty-spot, as a historic place and as a national monument. And the Provincial Committee should reconstruct the same as such even if the cost comes to four times the amount estimated by it at present. The beginning should be made with the selection of the style and standards of architecture which would yield a beautiful and distinctive design.

SWADESHISM IN DESIGN

One of the likely pitfalls will be the selection of the architectural style, and it will be difficult to avoid in face of the "modern trends" typified in the Marine Drive models which have invaded Bombay and which are paraded as "Indian" by the vested interests. The Indian National Congress has preached and propagated the gospel of Swadeshism. It is endeavouring to revive the smouldering art and craft traditions of the country. The Congress Houses build by its various provincial and district committees should, for the same reason, be expected to be Indian in their architectural designs.

The so-called modern trends of architecture should not be allowed to leave upon the Congress House of Bombay an impress of slave-mentality and foreign domination, which the Congress is out to shake off. The Congress House should be reconstructed in the modernised pre-British style—the style which reflects the cultural individuality and unfettered soul of India. The design should be worked out with meticulous care and with an emphasis on monumentality. Rebuilt as such the house will not be an architectural anachronism. On the contrary it will be a symbol of unity, national awakening and freedom. The Sardar Hall should also be Indian and monumental in its design.

ROLE OF ARTISTS

The best of the Indian artists—trained as well as hereditary—should find scope in the display of their creative abilities in Congress undertakings. The design should embrace sculpture and mural paintings. The various buildings of the Congress House should be so planned as to leave in the centre a garden or an open space for statuary. A "Liberty" Statue should form the focus of immediate attention. The facade of the main entrance should be striking and imposing in appearance

Bombay has to its credit a galaxy of artists who have received special training in mural painting and who are known for their work of high order. Some artists recently found an opportunity to decorate the Government House at Calcutta with mural paintings of Bengal folk art. The mural decorators of Bombay have received no patronage from the Government, but the Provincial Congress Committee should not miss to secure their co-operation for the purposes of decorating the Congress House. India under foreign rule, non-violence, unity, scourge of untouchability, economic prosperity and some aspects of the struggle for freedom should be among the subjects which they should be asked to depict. The Sardar Hall, too, should be decorated with suitable murals.

The Provincial Committee should offer additional scope to the artists of Bombay by organising, as an integral part of its headquarters, a gallery of portraits of the founder and presidents of the Congress, national heroes, martyrs and other celebrities. The Congress House of Bombay should be typically Indian and unique in its design and decorations. It should be a "temple of liberty and beauty" and a model for other provinces and districts.

ANY SCHEME ?

Located in the quiet surroundings between Andheri and Kurla is the headquarters of Murart which is a military organisation of artists, designers, decorators, sculptors and architectes—all Italian prisoners of war and which is working under the auspices of the Army Welfare Directorate, India. The chief function of Murart, at present, is decoration of military centres, camps, clubs and canteens all over the country and in the Far and Middle East. The group, though the war is over, will probably stay on as a peace-time organisation and might emerge as a nucleus of an international art colony.

Murart is said to be planning to form a commercial unit which would be able to undertake artistic and architectural work. During the war it has received sufficient encouragement from the authorities and as a peace—time organisation will receive the same from almost all the quarters. The Indian artists and mural decorators of Bombay can also organise themselves as more useful body, but who would encourage them to do so ? The Government has almost left them uncared for; and the public patronage which is their sheet—anchor is uncertain. Has the Government of Bombay any plan for Indian "artists" on its post-war programmes ?

LUXURIES V/s SLUMS

The Communications (Traffic and Railway) Panel appointed by the Government of Bombay in connection with the Greater Bombay Scheme has made various recommendations with a view to reducing the congestion of traffic and to ensuring efficiency of transport. It has considered the questions of the construction of a "cut-and-cover" railway between Churchgate and Victoria Terminus, of sinking and dipping the line between Grant Road and Churchgate and of laying a straight tube railway; but it has withheld judgment pending reliable traffic surveys of the various districts. The appointment of an expert Town Planning Consultant with a trained traffic engineer and staff happens to be one of the recommendations made by the Panel. Where will the consultant come from ?

"Cut-and-cover" and "Tube" railways should be counted as traffic luxuries as long as some of the urgent problems of the city are not solved. Foremost among them are slum—clearance and housing, and they should be conceded priority over luxuries which are estimated to cost from lakhs to crores of rupees. The conference organised recently by the Social Workers' Society of Bombay has passed a resolution urging the Government to take immediate steps to solve the housing problem by systematic and scientific town-planning particularly by providing cheap and sanitary houses for labouring classes. The resolution ought to receive prompt attention of the authorities.

The growth of slums is one of the evils of the capitalistic industrialism. The remedies for the elimination of such an evil should be radical and also preventive. One of them is to make the provision of simple but decent quarters for the working class obligatory on the industrial concerns. The Government should consider it and resort to special legislative measures if the same are needed and thus find not a partial solution of the problems of slum—clearance and housing. The Municipality should also give priority to housing and should go to its maximum limit to provide accomodation to the poor and factory—workers.

DELHI OF THE MOGHULS

The Piccadilly Circus is expected to travel down to Delhi from London and will take the shape of an underground passage from Chandni Chowk to the bathing ghats of the Jamna with well-lighted shops all along. This is said to be one of the post-war schemes for the province of Delhi which will provide a pilot scheme for the whole of India. The infection of "undergrounds" is slowly spreading. The post-war luxuries of the type will require for their introduction in India experts from the West. Are traffic-luxuries the immediate planning requirements of Bombay and Delhi ?

The insinuation, made in certain quarters, that the old city of Delhi was probably never planned as a city being a walled-in fort in Moghul times, is an aspersion on the refined civic and architectural sense of the Moghul rulers. In should be ridiculed if it is made out of ignorance, but should be refuted if it is made in order to justify some of the post-war luxury projects. Town-planning is not Europe's gift to India It is an ancient art of the latter and was developed in a greater height by the Moghul rulers It is absurd to judge the patterns of the historic towns and cities of this country according to the standards of Europe.

MUSICIANS AND A.I.R

In the course of an interview to the representative of the "Evening News of India" on October 9, Mr. A. S. Bokhari, Director-General of the All India Radio, had something to say about the music-programmes (presumably Indian), but nothing about the reshaping of the much criticised music-policy of the radio . He declared that the All India Radio is using the best talents in the country Does he mean to say that every musician presented by the radio is best? If the reply is in the affirmative, he should point out the methods employed by the radio-authorities to sort out the best talent Mr. Bokhari made a specific menfion of star-singers of the screen, but all the star-singers of the screen are not the best exponents of the classical school If the radio recognises the screen as a "modern school" it ought to show reasons in neglecting the old and high technique of Dhruvapad singing

Mr. Bokhari admits that some persons are not available to the radio, and the reason assigned by him in the same is that they cannot agree on terms The rejection on the grounds of the terms of payment is not the only cause Rationed time-limit of singing withholds not a few from approaching the radio. And then comes the question of preferences and prejudices on the part of the music-departments Has New Delhi ever inquired whether there are any musicians in Bombay who have grievances other than payment against the authorities or who are ignored for one reason or another? The Bombay station, inspite of the criticism against it, has not yet moved in the matter of doing justice to the musicians of the neglected province of Gujarat.

"TEN DAYS from Tonight you'll See PROOF that I can make you a New Man!"

Remember that no one is TOO OLD for exercise.

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Just drop a card with your full address. I will send you immediately my fully illustrated Book. "MY SCIENTIFIC SYSTEM OF GRADUATED PHYSICAL CULTURE" post free This wonderful booklet gives a new knowledge to more than a "million people" all over the world how to regain health, strength and vitality. Why not order it immediately and lead a happy and healthy life.

PROF M. V. KRISHNA RAO.
COIMBATORE, S. INDIA

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by

CHRONICLER

"Pour qu'une nation soit libre, il suffit qu'elle le veuille."

LAFAYETTE (1789)

*

Illusion.....

DESMOULINS (to the People): And now, finish what you have begun. This Bastille has fallen, but there are others. On to the fight! We must fight against the enemies of truth! Against darkness!.....

HULIN (to Julie): Our Liberty, our light, our love! How small you are now! And how frail! Will you have the strength to resist the tempests that lie ahead?....

HOCHE: Be reassured, Liberty, you are safe with us. We hold you fast. Woe unto him who molests you!... Daughter of the People of Paris, your eyes shall inspire every enslaved nation. We will carry across the universe the great banner of Equality. We will take your chariot into the midst of battles, with the aid of our sabres, our cannon, toward Love, toward the brotherhood of all mankind!....."

—ROMAIN ROLLAND.

(in his play, "The Fourteenth of July").

*

.....And Reality?

"FRANCE...The French colonial empire, the SECOND LARGEST and MOST VALUABLE in the world after the British one, comprises an area of 4,620,000 sq miles, with a population of 65,000,000. African colonies or dependencies are: Algeria, Tunis, Morocco, French-Somaliland with Djibuti the enormous territory of French West and equatorial Africa (28,000 sq. miles) and Madagascar. Asiatic colonies and dependencies are: Indo-China, Pondichery in India, and the Mandated territories of Syria and Lebanon."

—Penguin Political Dictionary.

*

"INDO-CHINA, French, 281,000 sq. miles, population 24,000,000.... The whole territory is governed by a French Governor-General. French troops, mainly the Foreign Legion, are stationed throughout the territory. The country is VERY RICH and one of France's MOST VALUABLE colonies. Production is primarily agricultural, rice being the chief product. Rubber production is increasing, and has already reached a considerable extent. There are also plantations of other kinds. Zinc and tin ores are mined...."

—Penguin Political Dictionary.

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NEW YORK, October 13: French troops in a clash with Indo-Chinese have killed 100 Annamites....

PARIS, October 13: French land and sea forces began large-scale mopping up in the north-eastern suburb of Saigon, the French Press Agency reported from Saigon tonight. The purpose of the operations is stated to be "to re-establish order in a region infested with gangs of looters." "French troops burnt down an Annamite village...."

CHUNGKING, October 13: The French Governor-General in Indo-China, Admiral Dargenlieu who is returning to Calcutta to-day told Reuter that he hoped to turn Indo-China into "another Canada or Australia."....He said: "France is determined to protect the MINORITIES against Annamite imperialism."

*

'Sweetheart, We Need Each Other!"

One of the reports about the situation in Indo-China says: "FRANCO-BRITISH CO-OPERATION IS COMPLETE."

This is not surprising. British and French imperialisms that once fought each other like wild cats for the overlordship of the Orient (as in India) today need each other's help, because both are tottering. Revolutionary movements are highly contagious. The conflagration in Dutch Java or French Indo-China might easily reach and envelop neighbouring British territory (Malaya and Hong Kong, for instance), even as the anti-imperialist movement of India has inspired the freedom movements in these countries. No wonder British artillery is firing at Indo-Chinese Nationalists, and Dutch troopships are being loaded with munitions in British ports. The British expect the same co-operation from Amsterdam and Paris in a moment of imperial crisis.

*

A Crime And A Shame

What is shocking, however, is that Indian troops are being used by the British to subjugate the freedom-loving Indonesians and Indo-Chinese, in the interests of Dutch and French imperialisms.

To my mind, this is the crowning humiliation of a subject people—that they should be used by their masters to enslave others.

If our conscience is not roused it is because during the last hundred years we have been 'conditioned' to see Indian troops being used for British imperial purposes against the Afghans, the Afridis, the Burmans, the Chinese, the Arabs, the Iraqis, and others who (at one time or another) have been victims of imperialist designs. Today Britain dares to use the valour and blood of our soldiers even to preserve OTHER empires!

I think this is a matter on which there can be no two opinions. Involving as it does our self-respect and our relations with other oppressed people, this is a NATIONAL issue on which every Indian must be roused to join in a country-wide protest. Congress and League and Mahasabha, Communists and Socialists, even Liberals and Moderates, can and must UNITE on this issue.

Mindful of what happened in Greece, I had the privilege to discuss with Maulana Azad the possibility of such a situation arising out of the Far Eastern crisis, at Simla during the Wavell Conference. The President was emphatic that, if it participated in the formation of a National Government, the Congress would NEVER be a party to Indian soldiers being used against other freedom-loving peoples of the East. He told me that would be one of the first conditions on which they would agree to enter a reconstituted Executive Council. "It would be a crime," I recall him saying in effect, "if we who are struggling for our freedom allow our troops to be used to deny freedom to others."

*

"Quit Asia"

With characteristic promptness, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has come out with a statement in the course of which he warns that "big issues are involved in this Indonesian struggle. We must watch and help wherever we can; especially must we insist that NO INDIAN TROOPS BE USED AGAINST THE INDONESIAN REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT, and that no material for war should be sent from India to help the Dutch Government." What he says about Indonesia naturally applies with equal force to Indo-China, too.

Australian, Chinese and other seamen (as Pandit Nehru reminds us) have courageously refused to load war materials meant for the suppression of the Indonesian Republic. Shall it be said then that we who have raised the "Quit Asia" slogan begin faltering when it comes to the first practical application of that same slogan?

The Imperialists did not quit India, and they will not quit Asia, unless the Asiatic anti-imperialists achieve real solidarity and, in co-operation with progressive, peoples of the world, face the imperialists not with worlds but with concerted ACTION!

*

New Napoleons

But are there ANY really progressive peoples in Europe,—i.e., progressive enough to be genuine anti-imperialists? In spite of all my better instincts this doubt often assails me. It assailed me when, the other day, I heard Mulk Raj Anand, who recently returned to India after seven years in England, speaking eloquently about the phenomenal organisation of progressive underground intellectuals as the core of the underground French resistance movement.

It is no doubt inspiring to hear twenty thousand of these writers, artists, actors, musicians, teachers and doctors who turned conspirators and risked their life to save their country in the blackest period of her history.

But (as I listened to Anand) the question kept hammering at my mind: How many of these progressive leftist, humanitarian, courageous, idealists would have the courage of their convictions to extend the frontiers of their sympathy to ALL the people of the world, involving an unqualified condemnation of all imperialisms including French imperialism? I know one Frenchman who DID have such moral courage—Romain Rolland. I would like to know if there are any more such real believers in Liberte, Egalite, Fraternite. Or is French radicalism (like British socialism) a commodity strictly for home consumption? Are the French intellectuals who fought Hitlerism so nobly and bravely content to allow Hitlerism to flourish in French colonies and dependencies? Or will NEW imperialist Napoleons rise to betray the NEW French Revolutions, too?

*

Mulk Raj Anand

Mulk Raj is no orator but it was good to hear him, for he opened for his audience new vistas of international understanding. Here are a few random notes I jotted during his speech (delivered under the joint auspices of the Progressive Writers' Association and the People's Theatre) and amplified in a later conversation:—

He went to England in 1939, hoping to return to India within a year as, (according to his calculations), war would start in 1940, Hitler upset his plans and he had to remain in England for the six war years.

The Blitz was no joke and he, like everyone else, was really scared more than once.

Churchill ("that disreputable backbencher") came into power because of the will for anti-Nazi resistance of the common people which he happened to represent at that time. Churchill's cigar did not win the war but it served as a good symbol.

During war-time there was a renaissance of music in unmusical England—because a few men with imagination had hit upon the idea of providing high class symphonic music to the war workers. A cockney worker said, "This blinking war has made me a blinking highbrow."

Some more men with imagination got into the documentary film field and into the B.B.C. and used these media for spreading a progressive ideology and thus prepared for the bloodless social revolution achieved in the General Election.

The entry of De Gaulle and the Allied forces in France "only clinched the argument." The ground for the overthrow of the Nazis had already been prepared by the resistance forces led by the intellectuals.

Anand called his return to India "a journey to the moon" and declared his intention of finding his roots back in his own country.

A few samples of his picturesque epigrams: "There is no friendship between bombs and human beings.." "During the war truth was driven home by bullets."..... "Americans have reduced the art of living to a few phrases."

Personally I found Anand both a personable and a likeable fellow—though not so young and not so handsome as one was led to believe from his photographs. After the success of his series of novels (The Untouchable, The Coolie, The Village, Sword And The Sickle, Across The Black Waters) and, with his close contacts with top-ranking English intellectuals, he has acquired a certain amount of self-confidence which is pleasantly relieved by an innate modesty. He does not beat his drums like some of our own local "best-sellers", though his "The Untouchable' has sold 1,80,000 copies in the Penguin edition, and all his works have been translated into Russian and are being brought out there in a uniform Library edition.

It is good to see that his long stay in England has not de-Indianized Mulk Raj. He is a sturdy patriot. He refused a tempting offer for the film rights of "Coolie", from Alexander Korda who wanted to star Sabu in it, because he feared that in the hands of the imperialistically-minded producer of "Drum" and "Four Feathers", "Coolie" might be turned into an anti-Indian picture. Similarly he would not give the film rights of his "Village" to the British film tycoon Arthur Rank, though the novel is ideally suited for the screen. Anand told me he would give it only to some intelligent and progressive Indian director. At the moment he is busy on a big novel with the background of the August 1942 flare-up in India.

During the war years, Anand was a Conscientious Objector as he had no intention of serving in a BRITISH army. So he was given work as a teacher to A.R.P. classes. Also he produced a few documentary films on the life of Indians in England. But his greatest war-time "coup" was to write two plays on the Bengal famine in the "Living Newspaper" technique and to get them produced by the Unity Theatre.

In welcoming Anand back to India, one hopes he will stay and re-discover his roots in the Indian soil which alone will give ever-increasing vitality and significance to his writing, and integrate it with the aspiration of his people.

*

.....Starring Azad, Nehru, Patel....

The news reel of the recent A.I.C.C. Session in Bombay, (produced by Motwane Films and directed by Ranade of Shree Sound Studios and the young Motwane) is the first sensible and really inspiring film record of a national event I have seen so far. The censors, I believe, have clipped it by a hundred feet, removing not only the purple patches from the leaders' speeches but also some quite innocuous but ingenious trick shots of a jig-saw map of India, first disintegrating and then integrating again. Leaving the censors' action for the next week (Stand by, Mr. President of the Board of Film Censors!), for the present, let me say that here is a really stirring patriotic picture starring the nation's beloved leaders who are both seen and heard giving a rousing call to the country. The general commentary spoken by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru (it is with him that the picture opens and closes) is by itself a rare feature of the film, while Jagdish Sethi's powerful voice lends itself wonderfully to the running commentary on the A.I.C.C. shots.

*

Mahakavi Vallathol

In Bombay these days is one of the most remarkable personalities from the South—Mahakavi Vallathol, poet, patriot, founder of a movement of Malayalee cultural renaissance through his Kalamandalam. It is due primarily to him and his institution that the dance art of Kathakali is being preserved. It is to his Kalamandalam that renowned dancers like Uday Shankar go to drink at the fountain of Kathakali art, and to seek inspiration for many of their dances.

It is sad to hear that the Kalamandalam is in financial difficulties and it is for that reason that the poet, in his old age, has come out here with a group of his Kathakali artists to give some benefit shows in aid of his institution. It reminds me of how the great Tagore had to go round the country with boys and girls of his Shantiniketan, performing his dance dramas—and often appeared on the stage himself—to collect funds for his institution. Vallathol is a poet and cultural crusader truly in the tradition of Tagore and he is doing in the South what the great Gurudeva did for Bengal. Is there no one with money who can relieve this grand old man of his financial worries on account of the Kalamandalam?

*

Impossible Made Possible!

I met Poet Vallathol at a show of his Kathakali artistes arranged by the People's Theatre. Now I know very little about Kathakali. (It is not the fault of Kathakali but my own—and the fault of the educational system in our country!) But even when, four or five years ago, I saw a performance of genuine Kathakali artistes for the first time, I was immediately impressed by the wide range of expressions and the vigour and vitality of this dance technique. I remember telling a friend "Kathakali is ideally suited for vigorous dances. It represents demons and "rakshasas" so powerfully. But why stick only to demons of mythology? Why not depict the modern "rakshasas", too, the demons of imperialism and fascism?" My friend who knew more about art—and particularly about Kathakali—told me it was impossible. Contemporary politics could never come within the frame-work of this ancient art!

I was reminded of this conversation when I saw Vallathol's artistes performing on the stage—in perfect unadulterated classical technique—a pathetic episode from the Sino-Japanese war. The impossible has been made possible!

The Mahakavi only speaks Malayalam. Moreover he is hard of hearing and so one has to use a sort of pantomima technique in conversing with him. Thanks to a Malayalee friend, however, I was able to have a talk with the poet. I asked him what he was writing these days and he said they were all poems on political subjects—national and international! So long as our country is not united and free, he said, there is only one theme on which one can write with genuine feeling—**the theme of FREEDOM!**

Humorous Skit

ECONOMICS MADE EASY

By G. L. M.

We find that the average man, the newspaper reader, the man-in-the-street, feels bewildered by the continuous and highly important and deeply mysterious reports and talks about Lease-Lend, sterling balances, dollar pool, freezing of credits, liquidity of exchange, inflation, deflation, reflation, bank rate, etc. Many years ago—in 1931 to be precise—we made Economics Easy for the "common man" (see "From Wrong Angles" now out of print and therefore unavailable). But financial *problems have become more acute and complicated since then and what Mr. Henry Wallace has called the age of the "common man" has come.* You can see the "common man" all over in his full glory and stature in this new age—clinging to the tram-car, running after and missing the bus, standing in the queue, lying down on pavements, sleeping on platforms, hanging on foot-boards of trains and dying as pedestrians under military lorries. The common man is already with us but 'he' doubts whether 'his' age has come. But that is by the way. Attempt must be made to educate him in economic matters and give him an insight into abstruse fiscal and financial issues. Here is a humble but earnest attempt.]

Bank Rate: This is fixed by the Reserve Bank of India who decide what interest the principal (that is, money) should earn. The principles of this fixation are difficult to understand but the Directors of the Bank have no interest in the matter. The lower the bank rate, the worse for the bank and better for the borrowers. This has been a 3 percent war won with the aid of atomic bomb. Percentage in bank rate is always expressed as % whose origin is unknown. It gives an air of profundity and accuracy.

Barter: Antiquated custom before the use of money and again came into vogue before this war. Is likely to be very important in post-war (that is present) period. Old examples of barter are tit for tat and kingdom for a horse etc. Recent examples are homes for heroes in England, aspirin and mouth-organs in return for foodstuffs and raw materials in Nazi economy, oil in return for uninvited and compulsory protection as between Britain, U.S.A. and U.S.S R. on one side and Iran on the other, British control and managerial rights in exchange for supply of capital goods and technical assistance for India. According to many economists, barter economy is likely to come again and replace monetary exchange in view of scarcity of dollars. Britain's indebtedness, Europe's economic collapse, liberation of Asia, success of democracy and civilisation, etc. You might have to give the fruits of your labour (or even capital) in exchange for a shave, But be careful 'not' to barter away your birth-right especially for a mess of pottage (even if you know what pottage is) or your soul in exchange for the conquest of the whole world.

Black Market: Something condemned by everybody and resorted to by anybody. Black market like hoarding and profiteering is always created and taken advantage of by "other fellows." No one has yet acknowledged, privately or publicly, that he has had anything to do with it. It appears therefore, that black market is a spontaneous combustion, an illegitimate, malignant growth for which no one at all is responsible. Government, however, is universally blamed (except by Government servants who are evidently not a part of the universe) for the prevalence and continuance of "black markets." Moreover, there are black markets even in babies in U.S.A. and in all commodities in U. S. S. R. Black market is therefore a black spot everywhere and we need not hang down our heads in shame. Because two Blacks make a White.

Borrowing: See Debt. Compare Shakespeare, "Neither a borrower nor a lender be."

Cash and Carry: The principle was followed by U.S.A. before and after Lease-Lend and has been adopted in all commercial relations and transactions except where they take place on the basis of "credit."

Credit: This depends upon your power to incur debt. An individual or a nation which cannot get into debt loses his (or its) credit. Governments are even allowed to repudiate debts or make token payments without loss of credit. This is, however, not open to all private individuals which is a great point in favour of private enterprise since individuals can convert themselves into companies or firms. In the case of individuals, credit goes up even by the number of insolvencies or bankruptcies one might have had. Compare, however Omar Khayyam's wise advice "Take, the cash and let the credit go!"

Consumers Goods: Non-producer and non-capital goods consumed by Indians. Full employment in U.K. means more consumption of consumers goods by Indian consumers. There is, however, no rigid distinction between consumers or non-producer goods and producer or non-consumers goods as the latter are also consumed (e.g. private car for public use).

Debt: You cannot borrow if you already possess what you want to borrow. This is a terrifying feeling which only the U.S.A. and the multi-millionaires in India have. Unless a country has national debt, it cannot make patriotic sacrifices or vindicate its honour by refusing to default. It cannot display its sound financial courage and integrity by loan conversion because it would have no loans to convert. The saying for childern used to be. "Spare the rod and spoil the child". But for adults, it is "spare the debt and spoil the man (or nation)". National debt began in England in the period 1688-97. National debt of England today stands at over £.20,000 millions. We have excluded the shillings and pence for simplification and put zeros to assist easy memorisation. India is now, according to some experts but 'not' others, a creditor country (see—if you can—our sterling balances). But it has now been discovered that while the creditor's position was good when India was a debtor, now that India is a creditor, it is the debtor's position that is better. Creditors have more headaches in the post-war world and repayment of debt which was safeguatded when India was a debtor would now lead to international financial crisis. As figures of debts and expenditures have reached astronomical proportions, the effects of a crisis would be [illegible]

Deflation: Opposite of inflation about whose existence, however, there is no agreement. Those who said that there was no inflation in India are perturbed about deflation. All theories of "inflation" and "deflation" are equally precise but only differing in meanings of these terms. If there is deflation, the bank rate would fall, currency would not circulate so much or so rapidly, industrialists, businessmen and enterprisers generally would lose confidence (in themselves and in the Government in whom they don't have confidence) and decline to be active or expand (except physically). The result would be contraction, contradiction (of capitalism according to Marx) and contraception. All-round deflation would lead to another war even before the normal period of twenty-five years.

Experts: All nations are now export-minded. The alleged late Herr Hitler cried "Export or die". Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Keynes and Lord Cato say the same thing to Britain. The mental equilibrium of most Britishers in and out of Britain has been unbalanced because of an adverse balance of trade. Export agencies there are prepared even at sacrifice to send empty cases and empty shells as part of "invisible" exports. Another way in which Britain proposes to set right the adverse balance of trade is by exporting experts. Nearly all experts are born, mostly in U.K. So far as India is concerned, we must restrict and even prohibit exports and at the same time develop and expand our export markets. We must, therefore, have 'most-fevered' nation clause in our commercial treaties.

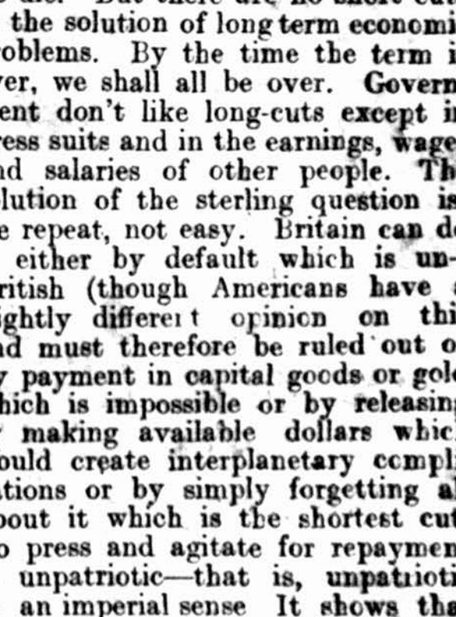
Finance Member: So called because he does not finance anybody but only disgorges and dismembers the resources and incomes of the people. When Mussolini saw the portrait of his Finance Minister standing arrogantly with his hands in his trouser pockets, he remarked bitterly "That is the only time I have caught my own Finance Minister with his hands in his own pockets".

Lease-Lend: This is called Lend-Lease in U.S.A. but the meaning is the same. This method of procedure was evolved by President Roosevelt (whom President Truman faithfully remembers) in order to prevent Britain from paying with its last shirt and get into post-war financial entanglements. The great point about Lease-Lend is that no one knows where any one stands It is uncertain whether U.S.A. will ask for repayment, physical or financial, in part or of whole. The Government of India is in the happy position of not having a direct agreement with U.S.A. on Lease-Lend and does not know the exact amount of Lease-Lend aid received or the precise amount of reverse Lease-Lend aid given by India. It is all delightfully vague and nebulous like statements of Government's policy on the Indian constitutional issue. But moral issues are more important than logic as Mr. Amery always said when he clapped Congress leaders into jail for claiming the application to India of war aims professed by Britain. The common impression, however, that India has been mortgaged to U.S.A. by Britain as a part of Lease-Lend is incorrect. Britain does not liquidate her Empire for filthy lucre.

Monetary Policy: India's monetary policy is what the Bank of England decides. The Government in India never makes its own decisions on monetary policy. It would never go against the opinions of the world's financial experts. We have no intentions of our own: we wait for the Bank of England's. The Government were told they should have two shillings and they did; they were asked to sell reverse councils and they did; they were told to have one shilling six pence ratio and they did; they were told to break off with gold and link the rupee to sterling and they did; they were asked to put all their dollar earnings and resources in the Empire's dollar pool which they readily did; they were asked to accept I.O.U's in payment for India's goods and services which they did; they were asked not to press for its liquidation or repatriation which they have 'not' done, and now they will be asked to forego these sterling credits and they will reluctantly but patriotically do that, too.

Public Finance: Public finance is entirely different from private finance. Your own expenditure would be based on your income; you would decide what to spend and not to spend on what you earn. But that is not the case with Governments. The Government first decides how much to spend and then begins to collect it. This method is also followed by bodies like Port Trusts in our country. The method by which Government collects this money is called taxation. It is the most thankless and unpopular part of public finance. Taxes are divided into "direct" and "indirect" according as to whether you pay it yourself or through somebody. Direct taxes like income, super, excess profits hurt those who pay more than "indirect" which are imposed on vices (e.g. liquor, tobacco) as well as on virtue (e.g. sugar, matches, etc.). Certain taxes are called "progressive": if they soak the rich more than the poor and others "regressive" if they weigh heavily on the poor. But it has been well said by a non-economist that all taxes may collectively be described as "aggressive".

Sterling Balances: We are a creditor nation now because of the sterling balances. When we say "we", we don't necessarily mean you and me. These balances have been earned during war but are supposed to be part of Britain's contribution to common war effort. They are not "commercial debt" nor "national debt" nor "international debt" nor Lease-Lend. They are a product of the Providential Indo-British relationship. We have been asked to forgive and forget but some people are always forgetting and not forgiving. It is a unique case wherein for once the piper who pays cannot call the tune. Indians, you know, are not only disunited but an unmusical people. These balances cannot be repatriated because Britain has no surplus except for investing on a fifty-fifty basis in industries in India. Sterling balances might be paid off in about 1,000 years (simultaneously with the attainment of self-government and Dominion Status) through imports of such goods as Britain can conveniently spare at such prices as Britain wants. We shall have to be content with a pie in the sky when we die. But there are no short cuts to the solution of long term economic problems. By the time the term is over, we shall all be over. Government don't like long-cuts except in dress suits and in the earnings, wages and salaries of other people. The solution of the sterling question is, we repeat, not easy. Britain can do it either by default which is un-British (though Americans have a slightly different opinion on this and must therefore be ruled out or by payment in capital goods or gold which is impossible or by releasing or making available dollars which would create interplanetary complications or by simply forgetting all about it which is the shortest cut. To press and agitate for repayment is unpatriotic—that is, unpatriotic in an imperial sense It shows that the sense of imperial responsibility does not burn in our bosoms as an unquenchable flame and we prefer inferior brand of matches



Visiting Vicar (anxious to discover how small evacuee is progressing) "And if your father owed 10/- to the butcher, £2 to the greengrocer, and £5 for rent, what would he have to pay"?

Small Evacuee: "Nothing sir. 'E'd move.

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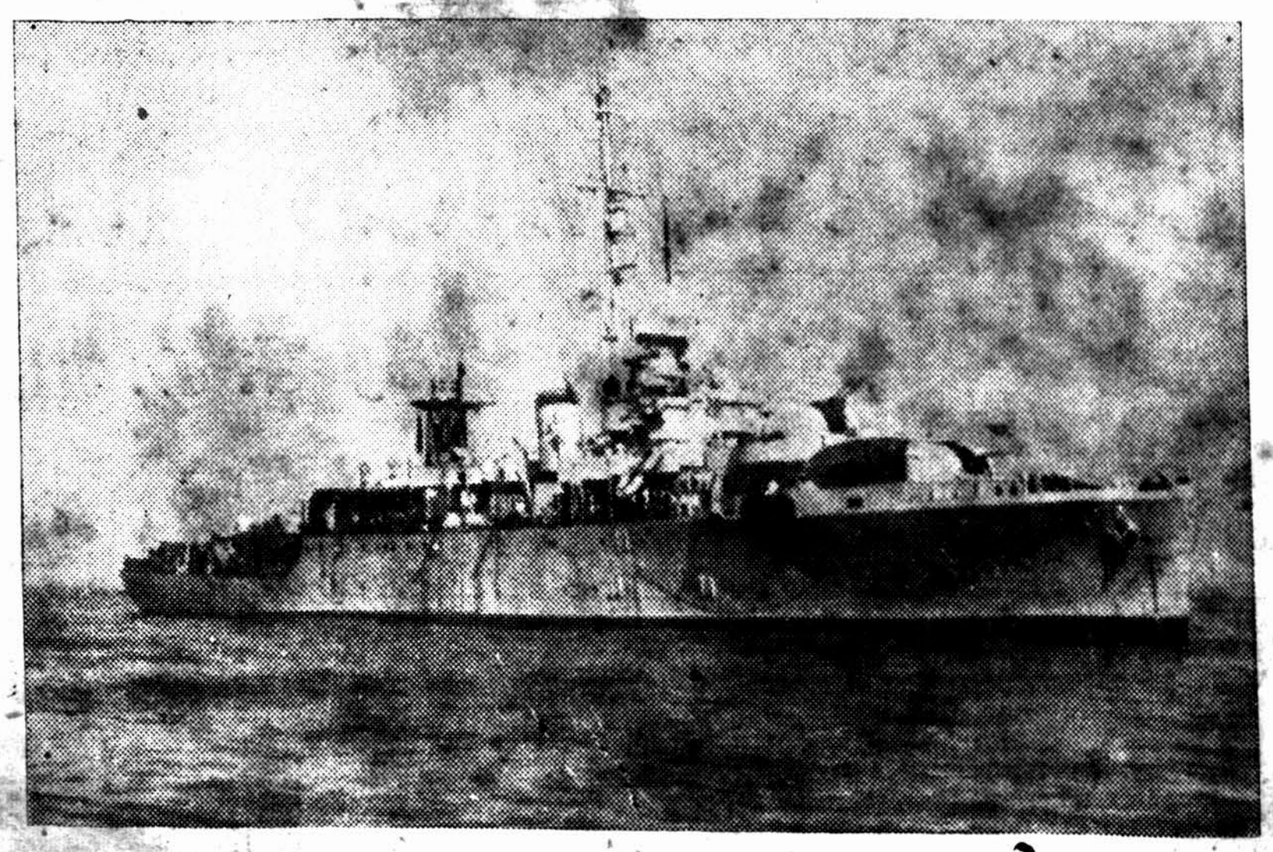


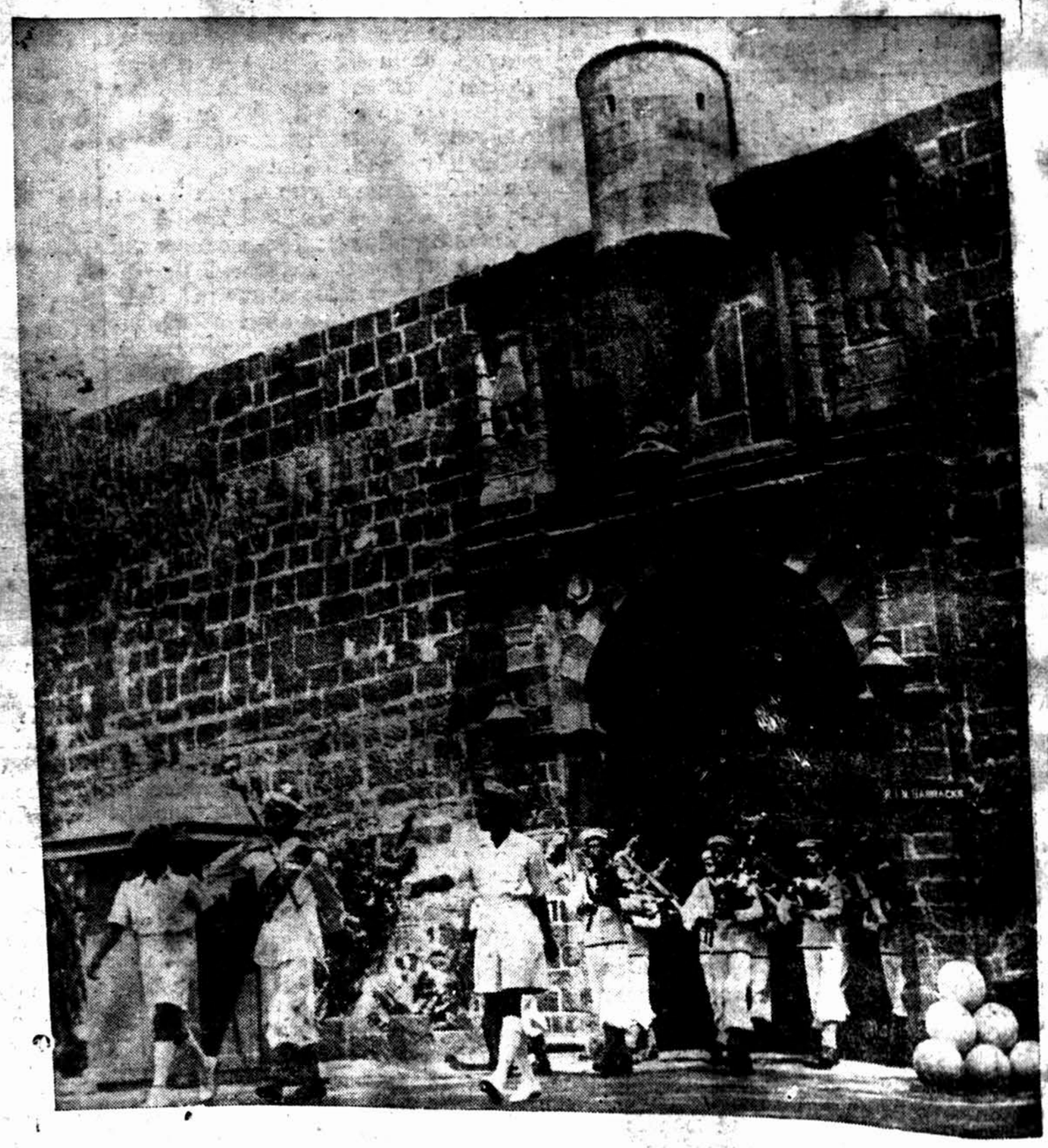
H. M. I. S. GODAVARI

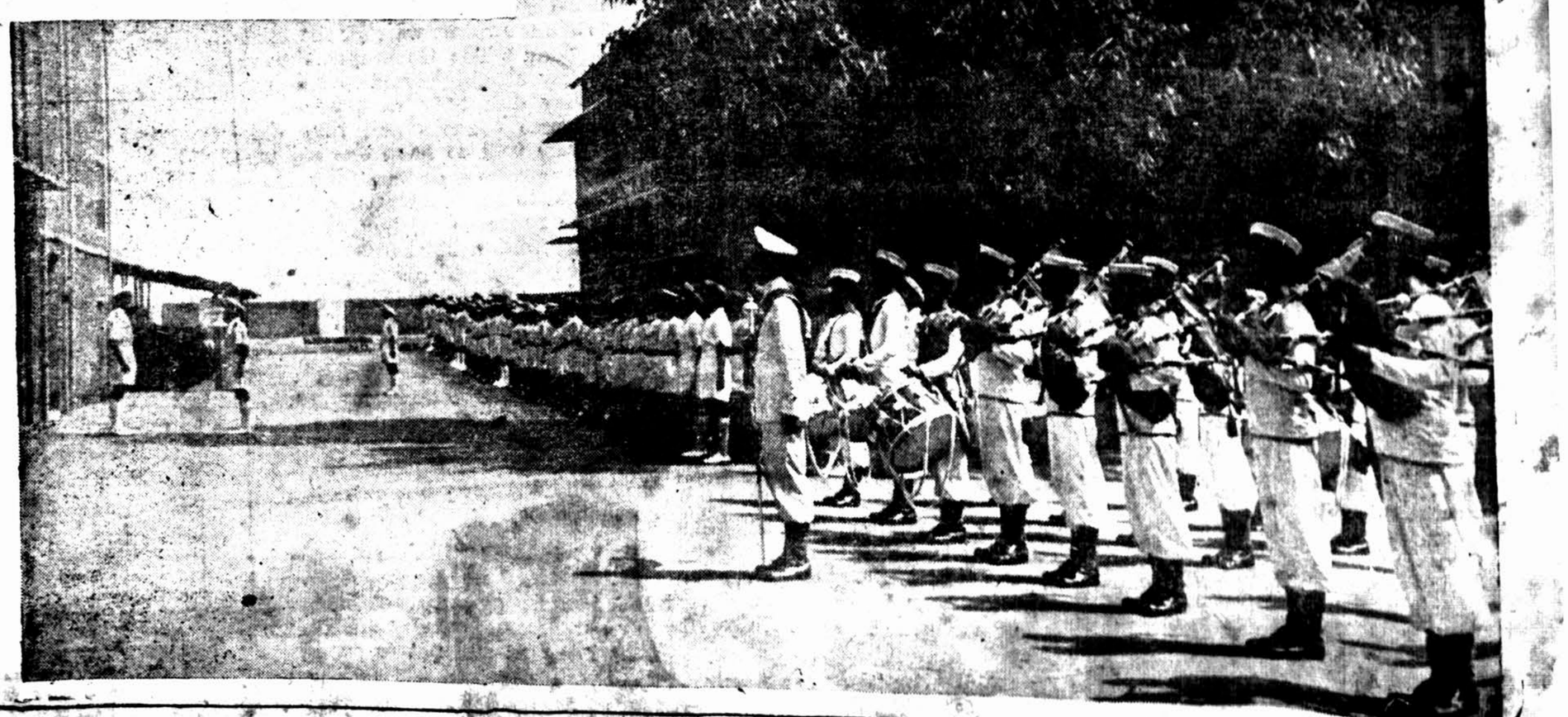
THE PRIDE OF INDIA'S NAVY

"H. M. I. S. Godavari"

This fine sloop built in the United Kingdom and brought to India's shores by an Indian crew was re-commissioned in Bombay when Comdr. H. M. S. Chaudri (then Lt. Comdr.), a gallant officer from the Punjab, took charge. Two of the photos here show scenes of the impressive ceremonial parade held on that occasion.

It may be mentioned that the ship has seen action in the seven seas. Since her initial baptism of fire in the Atlantic, she bagged a U-Boat in the Mediterranean, and headed the Allied Naval Squadron into Singapore.





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